Newport Daily News.

WAGON DELIVERIES ON 40 MILES OF ADJACENT COUNTRY ROADS.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Old Silver, China,

CUT GLASS, SHEFFIELD PLATE,

Inlaid Sideboards,
Extension Tables,
Side Tables,
Chippendale Chairs.

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OLD ENGRAVED PEWTER,
HALL CLOCK, MIRRORS,
DRESSING TABLES AND BUREAUS.

Fine Old Dutch and English Carved Furniture.

AT BURLINGHAM'S ART ROOMS,
32 MILL STREET.

POWELL'S COUGH SYRUP,

Excellent for coughs and colds.

FRANK L. POWELL,
CORNER THAMES AND PELHAM STREETS.

FOR ANNEXATION PURE AND SIMPLE.

Hawaiian Envoy Coming to Washington with Full Powers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A letter from Honolulu, dated February 10, says: "William O. Smith, attorney general in President Dole's cabinet, starts for Washington by today's steamer, to confer with Minister Hatch in regard to annexation. His sudden departure is due to a letter received yesterday from the minister. Mr. Smith goes as the official representative of the government, with full power to enter into any agreement without communicating with the home government. He expects to remain in Washington only two weeks, and while the higher officials refuse to make any statement, it is the general opinion that annexation negotiations with the United States have reached an acute stage. There has been for some time a serious difference of opinion in the cabinet as to whether the government should insist upon certain conditions in the event of annexation, or should leave everything for the American Congress to determine. But those differences have all been adjusted, and President Dole and the members of the cabinet are now a unit in the opinion that there should be no conditions whatever imposed by this government, but that annexation pure and simple should be accepted."

BI-METALLISM NOT MENTIONED.

Bryan Talks for an Hour to the Nebraska Legislature.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—Advance notice that W. J. Bryan would address a joint session of the two houses of the legislature last night was sufficient to fill Representative hall long before the hour, for the address. Mr. Bryan was in excellent voice, and spoke rapidly for nearly an hour. He disclaimed at the outset his intention of making anything like a partisan speech, but rather in an advisory and suggestive way he would urge upon the members of the Nebraska senate and house the importance of good government, and the responsibility which falls upon individual members in bringing about that desired end. There was no mention whatever of the subject of bi-metallism, but the fusion majority in the legislature was urged to carry out pledges made to the people.

General Federation of Women's Clubs to Meet at Omaha.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The council of the general federation of women's clubs has just concluded a secret session in this city, at which Omaha was selected as the place for holding the convention this year. Invitations were also received from Boston and other cities.

Boiler Explosion, with the Usual Results.

LANSING, Tenn., Feb. 18.—A boiler explosion occurred near here yesterday, at John Massey's saw mill, killing the fireman, Tribby Hughes. Massey had a leg broken and his son was slightly hurt. L. S. C. Howard had both legs broken and was badly injured about the head; he is not expected to live. Mark Howard's shoulder was torn off. John Anderson, Jr., was badly scalded about the face.

Father and Son Killed by the "Black Diamond" Express.

TOWANDA, Penn., Feb. 18.—Samuel Spencer and his son, Samuel Spencer, Jr., aged seventy-five and forty-one years respectively, were struck and killed by the west-bound "Black Diamond" express at Wyalusing last night.

Delaware's New Senator Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—A Journal special from Dover, Del., says: General Richard R. Kenney, Delaware's new United States senator, is seriously ill at his home here. While in Washington three weeks ago General Kenney contracted a cold, which has gradually developed into a severe case of grip, bordering on typhoid pneumonia.

THIS IS THE

CHAMBER SET,

Including 2 Chairs, 1 Rocker, 1 Table, 1 Towel Rack, 1 Woven Wire Spring, 1 Soft Top and Bottom Mattress (two parts) and 1 English Decorated Toilet Set (10 pieces),

ALL FOR **$23.50.** ALL FOR
THIS WEEK ONLY.

See it on exhibition in our south show window.

A. C. TITUS COMPANY.

THE LITTLE CAPORAL

March and two step is the latest thing for piano. It is composed by E. E. Bartlett and Kate Vannah. We predict a great sale for this brightest and best of two steps.

SOME NEW SONGS OF MERIT ARE THE FOLLOWING:
"IN SPRING," by J. A. Carpenter.
"LOVE'S THREAD OF GOLD," Grace Mayhew.
"KATHLEEN," by Helene Mora.
The last mentioned is an especial favorite.

We have a FEW copies only of "THE EV'RY MONTH." Be sure you get yours. You will find these publications at the

HEADQUARTERS FOR MUSIC.

OVER COATS, $5.90. Reduced from $8.75.

MEN'S SUITS, $6.75. Reduced from $10.

OVER COATS, $10. Reduced from $15.

Every garment in our store marked down, a genuine money saving opportunity.

STAR CLOTHING CO.

EXPECTATIONS OUTGROWN.

First National Congress of Mothers a Pronounced Success.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The national congress of mothers, now holding its first session in this city, has outgrown the expectations of its most sanguine promoters, both in the number of delegates in attendance, the importance of its duties and the interest manifested in its proceedings.

This morning, in addition to the general meeting of the congress held in the First Baptist Church, which began at 10:30 o'clock, there were preliminary conferences, or, as they were otherwise called, "round-table talks" and "heart-to-heart meetings." At one of these an address was delivered by a woman physician, Dr. Ada L. Thomas, on "Accidents: What to Do Before the Doctor Comes," which was followed up by a brief discussion. Then three members of the anthropological society, Mrs. Hampden, Mrs. Hegelsberger and Miss Alice Fletcher, discussed the question of "Fear: How to Overcome it in Children." Miss Jeannette Richards discussed the necessity of schools for trained nurses, and Mrs. Putnam spoke on the question of "Punishment for Children."

This morning's program of the congress was as follows: Devotional, Mrs. Maud Ballington Booth, New York city; "Dietetics," Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, Germantown, Penn.; "Mother's Relation to the Sound Physical Development of her Child," Mrs. Jenness Miller, Washington, D. C.; "Reproduction and Natural Law," Miss Alice Lee Moqué, Washington, D. C.; "The Moral Responsibility of Woman in Heredity," Mrs. Helen H. Gardener, Boston.

Colorado's High Hat Bill Passed.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 18.—A bill making it a punishable offence to wear a high hat at a theatrical performance in Colorado has passed the assembly by a vote of 42 to 15.

NO SHORTAGE CHARGED.

But Nebraska's Governor Asks for an investigation of the State Treasury.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 18.—Governor Holcomb has submitted a special message to the legislature, in which he urges the appointment of a commission to investigate the state treasury. The governor recounts the fact that while more than a month has elapsed since the change in state officers, a settlement has not yet been effected with ex-Treasurer Bartley, and he finds that the sum of $537,000 due to the state is as yet unaccounted for. The facts do not warrant the charge that the ex-treasurer is short this amount, nor does the governor so claim, but he insists that there have been unwarranted losses to the state through failures of banks which he declined to approve as depositories.

Iasigi Still in the Tombs.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—Joseph Iasigi, consul-general for Turkey at Boston, who is under arrest for alleged embezzlement, is still confined in the Tombs. He is not locked in a cell, but is confined in one of the store rooms on the ground floor.

A Westerly Pension.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Increase—Michael O'Connell, Westerly.

NAVAL NOTES.

Boatswains W. Carter and D. Ward are placed on the retired list.

Assistant Paymaster J. Fyffe, newly appointed, is assigned to receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, for instruction.

Assistant Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth will be detached from the Raleigh and transferred to the Massachusetts.

Lieutenant William S. Sims has been ordered as naval attache at Paris, St. Petersburg and Madrid, relieving Lieutenant Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, formerly chief intelligence officer, who has held the position nearly five years.

Secretary Herbert took with him to Charleston a handsome gold medal, to be presented to Seaman Creelman of battleship Maine, who sprang from that vessel when men were washed overboard in the violent storm on that vessel's cruise to Charleston. The medal, which is nearly the size of a silver dollar, bears on its reverse a picture of the Maine in high relief, and on its obverse the inscription: "William J. Creelman, U. S. Navy. For extraordinary heroism, Feb. 6, 1897." Presented by the Secretary of the Navy." The medal is hung from a heavy bar on blue ribbon, and supports a massive gold anchor.

Second Edition.

BY TELEGRAPH
TO THE UNITED ASSOCIATED PRESSES.
SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

QUIET AT CRETE.

But War Feeling in Greece Hourly Increasing.

King George's Government Firm in its Stand.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 18.—Everything was quiet here this morning. The foreign marines who are in occupation of the town are still flying their respective flags, but the Greek flag has been lowered from the Greek consulate, in compliance with the notice sent to the consul by the European commanders yesterday. The Turkish troops have occupied fortified positions around the town, with the co-operation of the European officers.

The mutilated corpse of a sister of the Russian vice consul has been found lying on the ground at Halepa. The discovery of the body has created an intense feeling of indignation among the foreigners here.

ATHENS, Feb. 18.—Despite the action of the powers in restraining the Greek troops in Crete from aggressive operations against the Turks, and the probability that that island will eventually be handed over to Greece without the necessity of her fighting for its possession, the war feeling here is increasing hourly. The enthusiasm with which the reserves responded to the call to arms has been fully equalled by the military order of volunteers, who are flocking into the city from all sides, eager to take part in the battle against the Turk. It is announced this morning that the King of Greece intends to take command of the northern army in person, and this report has had the effect to still further inflame the martial spirit of the people.

An indication of what may be expected in the way of assistance from Macedonia in any possible conflict with the Turk is shown in the steady accessions of Macedonians to the Greek ranks. A force of one thousand Macedonian volunteers in one body crossed the frontier yesterday and joined the Greek army.

In reply to the demand of the diplomats representing the great powers here, that the Greek flotilla commanded by Prince George be withdrawn from Cretan waters at once, M. Skouses, minister of foreign affairs, sent to each minister a note saying that the withdrawal of the flotilla will be impossible until Crete is completely pacified, and furthermore that the Greek government will not rescind its orders to the Greek forces in Crete to oppose the landing of Turkish troops upon the island.

Colonel Vassos, commanding the Greek military forces in Crete, has established headquarters at Gonia and is making preparations to attack the town of Selino.

Union With Greece the Only Solution of the Problem.

Georgi Beroyitch Pasha, late the Christian governor of Crete, who resigned his office and left Canea February 14, has arrived at Corfu, where he has been interviewed by representatives of the press. In describing the situation from his point of view, the ex-governor says that from the moment of the raising of the Greek flag in Crete it becomes plain that the only solution of the difficulties prevailing in the island was its union with Greece. In his opinion any other course will result in a bloody catastrophe.

The Porte Preparing for Emergencies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 18.—The report sent out in despatches from Athens, that Saad-Ed-Din Pasha, who was recently recalled here from Crete at the instance of the powers for fomenting anti-reform plots among the inhabitants of the island, had started on his return to Crete at the head of three battalions of Turkish troops, is without foundation.

The Porte is placing every confidence in the assurances of the powers in regard to their pacification of Crete, prevention of Greek aggressions, etc., but at the same time the Ottoman government is making extensive preparations for meeting any emergencies that may arise from the course of events.

OFFICE SEEKERS MUST WAIT.

Until the Fourth of March McKinley Will Rest and Think.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 18.—Major McKinley spent a very comfortable night and was a good deal better this morning. If he continues to take good care of himself and refrains from seeing callers, he will be in his usual robust health by the first of next week. The word has gone forth that office seekers must wait till he gets to Washington. The ten days that remain before the departure of Major McKinley are needed by him for rest, for reflection and for the formulating of policies.

A National Lead Dividend.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—National Lead has declared a dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable March 15.

COMMON-SENSE WEATHER CLOTHING.

This is an era of common-sense weather clothing. This statement is not meant to convey the idea that there is anything new about the weather, because where all kinds of weather prevail there is nothing that can be new. It is simply an effort to convey the fact to the minds of those who read this story of fashion that the most fashionable women in the most notable haunts of fashion no longer trail their skirts in the slush and mud. In other words, the short skirt is really with us, and seems to have established a permanent hold on the minds of all of us who are forced to confine ourselves solely to feminine attire.

The rainy day skirt and costume which the Brooklyn, N. Y., club has brought into prominence has become to a great extent familiar to every one. But the new winter and spring arrangement is decidedly a new departure, and one which we must all appreciate. What is more disagreeable than a bedraggled dress and petticoat? Just the moment they get in that condition they cling to one's ankles as if an evil spirit had taken possession of them for the especial purpose of creating discomfort. The result—colds, pneumonia, bronchitis and all the attendant evils. The rainy-day costume is severely plain; that for winter and spring is as pretty and fashionable as the most critical modiste could desire. It has no particular mode which must be followed, but the style may be whatever the clever dressmaker will decide or the critical patron plan. Therefore it may be seen that at last the time has arrived when one may be both sensible and fashionable, not to mention comfortable. Thus is a new era ushered in, and verily Dame Fashion has joined in the march of progress as a member of the division led by General Good Sense.—[Chicago Herald.

Trousers.

Commerford is now showing a line of stylish trouserings in weights that are satisfactory from now till early June.

COMMERFORD,
239 Thames Street. Canonicus Bld'g.

CARPET SALE!

Real Body Brussels, now 85c. a yard.
Tapestry, - 50c. and 60c. a yard.
Ingrain Carpets and Rugs at greatly reduced prices to make room for new goods.

Gustave Hamilton, Over 204 Thames St.

E. W. LAWTON'S CARPET ROOM.

THE NAVAL BILL.

Recommendations Which the Committee Has Decided to Make.

The naval committee of the House completed yesterday the consideration of the appropriation for the support of the navy, leaving the question of increase and the vexing armor problem for further consideration.

As completed and reported by the sub-committee—including provision for the increase of the navy recommended by it—the measure carries $33,260,234, an increase over last year of $2,697,574. Of this sum, $14,128,783 is said to be appropriated by the sub committee for expenditures which come under the head of "increase of the navy." The only vessel it provides for is one composite sailing vessel of 1,100 tons displacement, to cost $250,000, for use at the Navy Academy.

Of the sum to be spent under the increase feature, $7,720,796 was recommended to be expended upon the battleships under construction. The bill contains no provision fixing a price to be paid for each ton of armor, leaving this detail to the Secretary of the Navy for decision.

Representative Wilson of New York will make an effort to incorporate in the bill a provision requiring the Secretary of the Navy in making contracts for additional battleships to award contracts for the construction of the hulls, machinery and armor, instead, as at present, of only hulls and machinery, leaving it to the government to supply the armor.

The full committee will take up the question tomorrow whether there shall be any additional vessels recommended to be authorized. Informal discussion among the members of the sub committee showed favor for one battleship, but no recommendation was made.

One item of importance growing out of the recent discovery of defective steel supplied for the battleships under construction is that amending the Revised Statutes, so that in the construction of all future naval vessels the steel material used shall be of the quality and characteristics best adapted for the service. The sum of $1,500,000 is placed at the disposal of the Navy Department to secure supplies for the navy.

The enlisted force is placed at the number allowed by the law passed during the last session, 11,000 men and 1,500 apprentices.

The bureau of ordnance obtains appropriations of $300,000 for armament of ships, $150,000 for a modern battery for the Hartford, $500,000 for a reserve supply of ammunition, $71,500 for the Torpedo Station, $50,000 for the naval militia and $30,000 for repairs of ordnance material. An appropriation of $16,541 is made for the improvement of the Brooklyn navy yard.

An appropriation of $1,852,472 is allowed the bureau of construction and repair, of which $70,000 is for the completion of the hull of the Hartford, $8,000 for the care and preservation of the Constitution, $30,000 for the completion of repairs to the hull of the Chicago, and $92,500 for the completion of a model tank under construction at the Washington navy yard.

To the bureau of steam engineering is given an appropriation of $1,122,900, of which $175,000 is for new machinery for the Chicago and $100,000 for the Hartford.

The total amount appropriated for the support of the navy, including public works, foots up $17,833,761, an increase over the sum appropriated during the last session of $77,772.

For the support of the Naval Academy $199,201 is appropriated, and for the support of the marine corps $1,098,488. An item is included appropriating $5,025,539 on account of construction and machinery of vessels already authorized.

Hungry for Health.

The thousands who are weak and emaciated—craving for strength and flesh, can find the greatest help to robust health by using Anheuser-Busch's Malt-Nutrine. At all Druggists.

Business Suits.

Some merchants will sell you ill-fitting, loose-hanging garments and call them a business-suit. That's not our way. We hold that our best advertiser is the man who looks natty and stylish in our goods, and we take a particular pride when we sell a suit for business use to see that it is worth every dollar charged, and up to the most exacting requirements of cut, fashion, looks and fit.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,

Leading Clothiers, Hatters and Outfitters,

208 THAMES STREET. 208

GEO. E. VERNON & CO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

Modern and Antique FURNITURE.

Old Dutch and English Silver.

Upholstering in All Its Branches

91 John Street, Newport, R. I.

The Bee Hive.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Just opened, a big variety of embroideries in narrow, medium and wide widths, in the latest and prettiest designs, ranging in price from 5c. to 50c. a yard. Each and every piece we consider exceptionally good value.

Hand made Torchon Trimming, in all widths, at special low prices.

VEILING, 25 new pieces of Veiling, the styles for 1897, from 15c. to 50c. a yard.

Special values in pure Linen Diaper, 18 inch, at $1 a piece; 20 inch at $1.15 a piece.

Just opened, an immense variety of Damask Tray Cloths and Scarfs, all new designs and at low prices.

SPECIAL---10 dozen Damask Tray Cloths, of pure linen, regular value 37c., at 25c. each.

SILK DRESS SKIRTS, of best quality silk, well lined, full width and made especially for us, value $10, at $7.50 each.

February 10, 1897.

Your special attention is called to our

Great Bargains in Furniture!

25 Best wood, cane seat, Vienna Chairs at $1.50; reduced from $2.50. 1 Upholstered Cherry Chair, $3.40. 1 Dining Table, solid oak, carved legs, only $15.30. 2 fine Cherry Stands at $2.12. 1 very choice Centre Lounge at $8.50. 1 handsome Mirror at $7.80. 2 Antique Mahogany Chairs at $5.10. 1 Solid Oak Chamber Set, French plate mirror, at $27 only. 1 Solid Oak Chamber Set, German plate mirror, at $15 only. 1 Dolf Chamber Set at $35 only; regular price $75. 2 Combination Writing Desks and Bookcases at $15. Also many other artistic and choice pieces.

KAZANJIAN & CO., - - Kazanjian Building.

We are closing out our entire business.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE UNITED ASSOCIATED PRESSES.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

TO RACE THE CANADA.

If Ten Months' Notice is Suspended Regarding the Challenge.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Feb. 18.—The Sandusky Yacht Club at a meeting yesterday decided to challenge yacht Canada to sail a race for the cup it won from the Vencedor of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club of Chicago, at Toledo last summer. Canada will be asked to agree to a suspension of the rule which requires that ten months' notice shall be given the challenged yacht, and unless, of course, the request is acceded to, and there seems to be no good reason why it should not be, the race cannot take place under the forthcoming challenge which, however, will be renewed if Canada refuses to waive its right to insist upon a strict compliance with the time limit. The opinion prevails pretty generally among yachtsmen here who have been consulted in relation to the matter in anticipation of the issuance of this challenge, that Canada will agree to the suspension of the rule, and in that event Sandusky will be prepared to put into the race a boat that is confidently believed will beat the present champion.

BITTER ELECTION CONTEST.

To Test the Feeling of Manitoba on the School Question.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A Times-Herald special from Winnipeg, Manitoba, says Canada never witnessed a more bitter election contest than that now in progress in the constituency of St. Boniface. When the Dominion premier, Wilfred Laurier, and the provincial premier, Thomas Greenway, recently agreed on terms for settlement of the Manitoba parochial school question these terms were bitterly opposed by the archbishop of St. Boniface, who is at the head of the Roman Catholic church in this country. Premiers Laurier and Greenway declared that the archbishop did not represent the Roman Catholic people in opposing the settlement. The archbishop challenged them to test the feeling of Manitoba Roman Catholics. The challenge was accepted and St. Boniface, the most ultra Catholic constituency in all the Dominion and composed of the archbishop's own flock, began the battle. It is practically a battle between the church and the government. Saturday will see the fight finished, and the result is eagerly awaited by all Canadian people.

BOUGHT BY A LONDON SYNDICATE.

One Sixth of the Mariposa Grant in the Sierras Sold.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Alvinza Haywood has sold a one-sixth interest in the Mariposa grant, one of the best known mining districts in the state, for $166,666. The purchaser is the California Exploration Company, a London syndicate, and the purchase price is considered remarkably cheap. The grant comprises 43,000 acres of agricultural, mineral and timber land on the west slope of the Sierras, in close proximity to the mother lode.

A Chinese Murderer Hung.

SAN QUENTIN, Cal., Feb. 18.—Chun Sing, a Chinaman, was hanged here yesterday for a triple murder, committed at Lundy, a mining camp in the Sierras, in September, 1895. Without provocation he attacked Ah Fook, a fellow countryman, with an axe, but did not kill him. He then killed Ah Fook's wife and afterwards went to an adjoining cabin and killed another Chinese couple, beheading the woman. While in jail awaiting trial, he attempted to kill a jailor, but was unsuccessful.

CHICAGO CAN HAVE CLEAN STREETS.

Telegrams from New York to the effect that the wickedness of Gotham is temporarily obscured by a mantle of nine inches of beautiful snow has little interest to the world in general. But when the telegram is supplemented by the additional information that the sum of $130,000 will be expended in clearing it from the streets the weary wanderers in Chicago slush begin to prick up their ears.

There is no objection to any mantle with which nature may choose to cover up the dark spots of the eastern metropolis; the thicker and whiter the mantle the better. But the actual expenditure of $130,000 to remove one snowfall is such an astonishing bit of news to Chicogoans that they may be excused if they stand for a few moments awe-struck and with bared head in a meekly recumbent attitude before Father Knickerbocker.

Chicago does not covet New York's wealth. She has plenty of money of her own. But there is no concealment about the fact that Chicago envies the clever assessment and taxation machinery by which the Empire city is enabled to raise so much money to clean her streets. Mayor Swift would rather clean the streets of Chicago than do anything else in the whole range of municipal endeavor. He would have the thoroughfares and boulevards of Chicago as clean as the floor of a Dutch kitchen. But Mayor Swift cannot do all this with gilt-edged resolutions and fine post-prandial speeches. The desire for municipal cleanliness must be backed up by a more perfect assessment system, that will yield a liberal revenue to be appropriated for this purpose. New York will spend for the removal of the snow from two snow storms of the winter more than the entire annual appropriation made by Chicago for street-cleaning purposes.

Under the administration of Commissioner Waring New York has emerged from the thralldom of filth and dirt which was left as a legacy from the corrupt Tammany regime, and has become one of the cleanest cities in the world. In defiance of public criticism and newspaper abuse Mr. Waring placed the street-cleaning bureau upon a sound business basis. He snapped his fingers at the politicians, and scorned the entreaties of the spoils hunters who tried to load up his pay rolls with the hirelings of ward heelers and political bums. The streets of New York are clean. They are kept clean. They are now the pride of the metropolis.

But it costs money to be clean. Chicago can have the cleanest streets in the world if it will provide the revenue. To secure the appropriations the revenue system must undergo a complete and thorough transformation.—[Chicago Times-Herald.

There are about 400 chair factories in the United States, with an average daily production of about twenty-five dozen each; counting 300 working days in the year, they produce altogether annually about 36,000,000 chairs.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n,
recommends the use of the greatest of all tonics, "Malt Nutrine," and guarantees the merits claimed for it. For sale by all druggists

CRETE, THE OPPRESSED.

Her People, Her Cities, Her Fruits and Her Wrongs.

A Greek mail steamer plies weekly between Piraeus, the seaport of Athens, and the island of Crete, and travelers who miss it, and who do not care to wait a week longer, usually take passage on one of the many small Greek freighters. These freighters touch first at the island of Syra, the ancient Hermopolis and the residence of the governor of Cyclades islands. After a day in port there they proceed to Crete, touching at the islands of Naxos, Paros and Siphnos, the whole trip lasting three and one-half days.

The harbor of Canea, the destination of the vessels, is protected by a well preserved fortress, one side of which extends down to the edge of the water. The eastern side of the fort is about 1,600 feet long, the southern side 2,400, and the western side 1,800. These walls are protected by four ramparts, two of which face the valley and the other two the sea, and the whole is surrounded by a deep and wide ditch. The northern side of the city is built down to the harbor, which is partly protected by a chain of rocks hardly visible above water. Upon these rocks is a wall 1,130 feet long, in the middle of which is a strong rampart. At the eastern end of this wall is a tower with a lighthouse, the light being visible twelve miles away. At the western end there is a fortress with a few old-fashioned guns. Although the harbor of Canea is larger than that of Candia or Retimo, it is very shallow and can accommodate only small vessels. Large ships usually anchor in the bay of Souda, which is divided into upper and lower bays.

The harbor of Souda is, strictly defined, the upper bay, being five miles long and one mile and three-quarters wide, with a depth of 450 feet. On a small island at the entrance of the harbor is a fortress with twelve Krupp guns. On the southern shore of the harbor is the Mediterranean navy yard of Turkey. It is in this harbor that most of the European men-of-war sent to Crete find safe and comfortable anchorage.

The city of Canea, being the seat of the governor-general, has clean streets, fine houses and some public buildings of considerable pretensions, such as the governor's headquarters and the court house, both of which are of modern construction. The military hospital, two armories and the health office also are fine structures. The population of the city is estimated at 14,610, of whom 4,750 are Greeks and 9,500 Turks, 160 Israelites and 200 Roman Catholics. Nearly every European government is represented by either a consul or a consular agent. Most of these representatives live in the small town of Halepa, about half an hour's walk from Canea.

Halepa became quite famous on account of the well known treaty of 1878 that was signed there by the Cretan plenipotentiaries and the sultan's envoys. On lofty ground, covered with olive, pomegranate and almond trees, commanding an excellent view of Halepa and the country around it, there stands the famous Ottoman Tower of Halepa, built by the Janizaries. It is well fortified, and has been a refuge for Turkish families in revolutionary times.

The Turkish quarters of Canea are around the Spanzia square. It was under a plane tree that the members of the Turkish committee usually met to discuss matters with the Turkish authorities during the last revolution. It was impossible for a Christian to pass through the square without being attacked by the Mussulmans. It is here also that the Mahommedan families gather in the evening for recreation; they sit on wooden benches and listen to the music of the Arab musicians of Canea.

Greek Generally Spoken.

Until a few years ago the population of the island of Crete was a matter of conjecture. The most trustworthy census on the island was taken in 1881, by order of Governor Photiades, and is regarded by competent authorities, both Christian and Mohammedan, as fairly honest. It gave a total population of 279,165. Of these 205,010 were orthodox Greeks, 73,234 Mohammedans, 253 Roman Catholics, 8 Armenians, 617 Israelites and 13 Protestants. Nearly all the inhabitants speak Greek. Even the Mohammedan priests and teachers use the Greek language in explaining the Koran or the Turkish lessons to their pupils.

Besides Canea there are two other cities of some importance in Crete: Candia, inhabited by 13,000 Turks and 6,000 Greeks, and Retimo, with a population of 6,321 Turks and 1,320 Greeks. Both cities lie on the northern shore of the island, and they are only a short distance apart.

Not far from Retimo is a range of hills, known as the White mountains, with extensive table-land at each end, which are places of refuge during revolutions for the Christian families. The mountains are covered with pine, chestnut and cedar trees, and abound in springs of excellent water.

On the southern coast of Crete there are few settlements of any importance. The only noteworthy spot is the harbor of Fair Havens, mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles, chapter 27, verse 8, in which the vessel carrying St. Paul to Malta found refuge. Vessels today usually seek refuge in the same port in bad weather. There are but a few small houses at Fair Havens, and these are occupied by Turkish officials stationed there to report to the Aga of Deaki, the chief village of this district, the passing of vessels. These officials have little to do. On the east side of the bay there are the ruins of an old Greek chapel dedicated to St. Paul; legend has it that the chapel was built on the spot on which the apostle stood when he preached to the natives of Crete.

An Agreeable Climate.

No island has a healthier or more agreeable climate than has Crete. In the hottest days of summer refreshing sea breezes are seldom lacking, and winter, which begins in December, ends about the latter part of January. The rainy season often continues until late in April, but it very seldom rains in the summer.

A chain of mountains divides the island into what are called the northern and southern slopes. One third of the island consists of rocky slopes, another third has a fairly good soil, which remains uncultivated for want of farm hands, and the other third is cultivated only rudely for the same reason. The cultivation of fruit remains as it was centuries ago. The want of progress is owing to the repeated acts of injustice committed against the Christian farmers by the Turkish tax gatherers. Olives and their oil are the staple products of Crete. Valleys from one end of the island to the other are covered with olive trees. Next to the olive industry comes that of the vines producing many varieties of grapes, raisins and wine. Orchards of orange, lemon, citron and almond trees abound in the valleys, while chestnut and fig trees are found at the base of the mountains. A peculiarity of all Cretan products is their exquisite flavor, which they retain long after they are gathered and shipped. It is the opinion of the oldest and best informed Cretan merchants that, with proper facilities for transportation of products to the seaports, and a guarantee against misrule and arbitrary taxation, Crete could provide all Europe with oil and fruits of several kinds.

Revolts Caused by Turkish Tyranny.

Like Cuba, Crete has always found her curse in the beauties with which nature has endowed her. Since the island was left by the Venetians to the Turks in 1715 no fewer than nine revolutions have taken place among its people. Each time the revolt was precipitated by Turkish tyranny. The most remarkable feature of all these revolutions is that in no instance have the Cretans been forced by defeat to lay down their arms. Their disarming has been due always to the intervention of some "friendly power" which wished to give an opportunity to the Turkish government to introduce reforms. Whoever has lived in Turkey has his opinion as to the good faith of Turkey in promising reforms, especially when they are exacted by the threat of the demolition of the Ottoman dynasty in Europe.

But for "friendly" foreign intervention Crete would have secured her independence long ago. Russian diplomacy has frustrated the hopes and aspirations of the Cretans in last year's revolution, and, despite the role she is now playing with the other European powers, as if to force the sultan to carry out the long-promised reforms amongst the Christians in his dominions, she is the one country directing the sultan's policy in the East. There is not a Cretan of any prominence on the island who has the least faith in the professions of the Porte as to carrying out any reforms.

Crete's Grand Old Man.

At present there is no man more trusted by the Cretans than the Grand Old Man of Crete, old Costa Veloudakes, the permanent president of the revolutionary assembly, and a scion of one of the oldest families of the island. He has just celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. He has taken part in every revolution on the island during his time. In the eight-year revolution of 1821 he was at the head of a strong Cretan force, having distinguished himself by liberating sixty-eight Cretan women held in bondage in a Turkish fortress. He is a man of few words, but whenever he speaks his utterances carry great weight. His courage is proverbial. At the battle of the fountains in 1866 he was fighting beside his two sons when a bullet killed one of them. Without flinching he gave orders to carry the dead from the battlefield; he continued fighting until the enemy were repulsed. In 1878 he was proclaimed commander-in-chief of all the revolutionary forces on the island, and was subsequently selected with two other Cretans to proceed to the German capital, during the drawing of the Berlin treaty, to lay before the representatives of the powers the claims of the Cretans.

To give evidence of the low esteem in which Turkish promises are held by the Cretans it is necessary only to quote the remarks recently made by one of the most conservative members of the Cretan revolutionary committee. "Turkish firmans," he said, "granting reforms remind me of the story of the schoolboy caught in mischief by his teacher, and then resorting to all sorts of excuses and promises of better conduct so as to escape punishment. So it is with the sultan and his firmans granting privileges to the Christians of Crete; you may always look for them whenever some high-handed rascality has been committed by his people and the foreign governments look sternly at him. It is needless to say that the excitement once over you need not look for the fulfilment of his promises."

Public opinion among the Cretans is adverse to the acceptance of any reforms. The prevailing opinion at the meetings of the Cretans is that they should fight until the union of Crete with Greece is accomplished.—[New York Sun.

The New Cleaner
BON AMI
Saves Mops, Slops and Muss.

that cough or throat trouble may go to your lungs. What does that mean?
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR
Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar isn't claimed to cure consumption, but it will often prevent it. A positive cure for a cough. Sold by druggists.
Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

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NEW JEWELRY AND SILVER NOVELTIES.
Table Ware in Solid Silver and Best Plated.
Also the new 12 size Waltham Watch, Royals and Riversides, the thinnest and neatest size yet made in this country for gentlemen's wear.
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Bring us OCULISTS' PRESCRIPTIONS
To fill, if you want good work performed for small charges.
OTTO L. RUECKER,
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HOLDEN'S POSITIVE PILE CURE
Never fails. Try it and make life worth the living.
FOR SALE BY
ALL DRUGGISTS.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Holden Medical Co., Newport R. I.
Ask for testimonials.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DRY GOODS.
The following Fridays and Saturdays we will make these very low prices on
Dress Goods:
All of our 25c. Dress Goods, 19c
50-inch India Twills, - - 48c
Please go upstairs for a
CAPE OR JACKET
At prices to suit you.
Tea Gowns and Wrappers,
Muslin Underwear,
Children's Dresses,
Fine Boots and Shoes,
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY FROM THE LOWEST MARKETS.
WHITFIELD TUCK CO.,
166 & 168 Thames Street.
We are agents for the Standard Fashions, Her Majesty's Corsets, Gold Medal Dress goods.
Our 98c. Quilt is the $1.25 grade.

STAMPED LINENS!
Our line of these goods is now the largest, handsomest and most complete we have ever shown.
COMPRISING
DOYLIES, CENTREPIECES,
HEMSTITCHED SCARFS,
HEMSTITCHED SQUARES,
All sizes, and all the novelties for 1897.
A ticket in the ladies' Dayton bicycle to every purchaser of 25c. or over.
Wm. B. Sherman, Jr.,
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IT IS A FACT!
Our Method of Extracting is Perfect
Teeth are extracted without the patient feeling the least pain. Safe in all cases. Fine gold fillings $2 and up. Artificial teeth only of the best materials obtainable. Every set warranted to fit perfectly and look like natural teeth.
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333 Westminster Street,
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SINNICKSON'S
Franklin Coal
—OF—
LYKENS VALLEY,
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Opposite Postoffice.

Schooner J. S. Terry
Has arrived again with a cargo of fine
PLYMOUTH WHITE ASH COAL
—FOR—
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107 1-2 LONG WHARF.

SLEIGH BELLS,
Robes AND Blankets.
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A. S. SHERMAN, Merchants Bank.

CLOTHING.
Here's Richness
We have just received the handsomest line of 12 1-2 cent Ties that can be made. They are in Tecks and Four-in-Hands. The silks are in beautiful colorings and rich designs. You will wonder how such stylish effects can be sold so cheap.
We have also another line of Ties that we are selling for 19 cents. None of these Ties are worth less than 25 cents, and many are our 50 cent ties marked down.
Puff Ties for 29 cents—think of it. Did you ever buy a Puff Tie for less than 50 cents? If among this lot you can find one worth less than half a dollar it is yours for nothing.
W. C. Langley & Son,
Tailors and Haberdashers,
174 THAMES STREET.

"GOOD LOOKERS,"
Great wearers and moderate priced are the characteristics of a new line of business suitings for the spring and summer that are now being shown by Donato Russo.
The goods are new, stylish, make most desirable suits, and they are first-class work.
K. S. P. Uniforms a Specialty.
Donato Russo, Sole Agent,
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A CONUNDRUM.
Who makes Clothing to order and guarantees fit and satisfaction at lower prices than any one else in this city?
ANSWER.
Martin E. Bennett, who is the agent for Wanamaker & Brown of Philadelphia and of several other first class concerns in New York and Boston.
3,000 or 4,000 Samples.
Suit - - - $10 to $30.
Trousers - $3 to $10.
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One Price Clothing Store,
OPPOSITE COTTON'S DRUG STORE.

Come and see what a handsome Overcoat OTTO will make up for you for a LOW CASH price.
244 Thames St.

H. D. Spooner,
TAILOR,
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GET READY FOR WINTER
By having your SUIT or OVERCOAT made now. Our assortment of fashionable woolens is complete, and we shall be pleased to show them. Prices the lowest.
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BOOTS AND SHOES.
REDUCTION SALE!
Patent Leather and Enamel Leather
BALMORALS,
Reduced to $2.50 a pair.
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214 THAMES STREET.

THE PILOT.
The Pilot Shoe Store does the Best and Cheapest Repairing in the City.
Men's nailed Sole and Heel, 50c.
Ladies' nailed Sole and Heel, 40c.
Boys' nailed Sole and Heel, 35c.
Men's sewed Sole and Heel, $1.25
Ladies' sewed Sole and Heel, 90c.
Rubber Boots, Sole and Heel, $1
Excellent Work Guaranteed.
The Pilot Shoe Store
E. T. Treichel, Prop.
21 THAMES ST., DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Yes, The Crawford $3 and $3.50 SHOES will stand everything but FIRE. Try a pair. They'll do you good.
NORMAN
NEWPORT AGENT,
160 Thames Street.

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NOTICE.
Having purchased the interest of Mrs. Hattie Gilles in the studio, 140½ Thames Street, I desire to thank the public for past favors and patronage and hope for a continuance of the same. All claims against the firm will be settled by me, and all those indebted to said firm will please settle with
H. W. RANKIN,
At Studio, 140 1-2 Thames Street.
The old style of name will be continued, H. W. RANKIN & CO.

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MOWREY STUDIO, 97 Thames St.
(FORMERLY HOLLOWAY'S).
For the finest effects and superior finish this studio takes the lead. Open Saturday evenings for the delivery of work from 7 to 8:30.

POPULAR STYLES IN PORTRAITS,
Including Water Color, Pastel, Sepia, Crayon, Platinum, Carbon and
FINEST QUALITY CARBONETTES,
Tintypes furnished at all times.
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RENDERS
Songs, Speeches, Solos, etc.,
With wonderful accuracy. Price only $10, including two records. Extra records, 60c. each or $6 a doz. Call and see it.
The Pocket Kodak, Falcon, Bull's Eye and Quad Cameras, prices from $5 up.
A full line of PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES.
GEO. H. CHASE, Over 201 Thames St.
(Up one flight.)

The Sanitary Protection Association
OF NEWPORT, R. I.
The association furnishes to its members, at a nominal cost, a skilled examination of their premises to ascertain if the plumbing, drains, etc., are in good and healthy condition.
For further information apply to
MR. CREIGHTON WITHERS,
Secretary and Consulting Architect.
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BOSTON HAIR STORE.
Having permanently located my business at
132 Broadway,
I desire a share of public patronage. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of goods, such as switches, wigs, curls, bangs and puffs, all of the best imported stock. Hair goods made to order. Also ladies' toilet articles in great variety. Special attention paid to dressing, shampooing and cutting ladies' and children's hair and bangs.
MISS F. E. FAYERWEATHER.
Ladies' Eclipse Bicycle on Exhibition.

EDWARD P. MARSH,
Undertaker and Embalmer,
101 Thames Street.
RESIDENCE, Everett Street.
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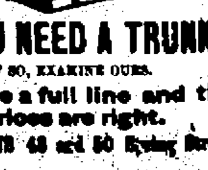

DO YOU NEED A TRUNK?
IF SO, EXAMINE OURS.
We have a full line and the prices are right.
A. STEVENS 48 and 50 Spring Street

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE DAILY PRESS.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

GREATER EVILS THAN WAR.

Private Dalzell Names Dishonor, Oppression, Rebellion, Among Them.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Private Dalzell, in reply to General Master Workman Sovereign, who recently attacked his statements about the condition of the masses, says: "There are greater evils than war—dishonor, oppression, rebellion, for example. I would 'incarnadine the sea' rather than again see bold men sold into bondage, delaine every nation in war rather than witness another rebellion in our own country. That is all I meant in my former letter. I would strike to death the man who would counsel another fratricidal war like that of 1861. That is all I meant. Insurrection will never right prevailing wrongs, social, industrial or political. He is a traitor who counsels you. He deserves the fate of a dog who advises the poor to murder their employers for any cause. But when our congested and impoverished populations must find a way to relieve the strain which comes at last upon all nations in the order of nature and by inflexible law, and war they must have and will have as in all time, let Old Glory unfold its terrors over an American army solid against the world. This is my prayer—a war for humanity and self-protection, a foreign war, or none, and this only when necessity demands it."

PRICES WILL NOT BE REDUCED.

National Linseed Oil Has no Monopoly, But Does Not Fear Competition.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The annual meeting of the National Linseed Oil Company stockholders was held here yesterday. The secretary declined to furnish the press with a financial statement, as was formerly done. The report of President Euston stated that financial connections had been formed for the cancellation of $3,000,000 in debenture and the placing of $1,500,000 of mortgage fifteen-year six per cent gold bonds. The company has had no monopoly in the manufacture of linseed oil and oil cake, but it does not fear competition. No further reduction in price of either raw material or manufactured product on any serious scale is likely to occur, and increased consumption and demand become daily more apparent. A. O. Hall, Marcus Simpson and Samuel Thomas were elected directors for the ensuing three years, succeeding themselves.

TO HELP THE ST. LOUIS BROWNS.

Von Der Ahe's Team to be Strengthened by Transfers from Other Clubs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—A Tribune special from St. Louis says: Stanley Robinson, vice president of the Cleveland base ball club, passed through here yesterday, en route from Hot Springs to Cleveland. Mr. Robinson said the league clubs would have to come to the aid of Mr. Von Der Ahe. He added that four of the eastern clubs would, at the coming meeting of the league, turn over to the Cleveland club a player each, and the Cleveland club would in turn give Mr. Von Der Ahe a quartet of its stars, in order to strengthen the Browns. The league magnates realize that St. Louis is one of the best drawing cities on the circuit, and are fast growing tired of the continual poor teams Mr. Von Der Ahe puts in the field each season. There is little doubt here but that the Robinsons have arranged to become financially interested in the Browns.

FRANCE AND BRAZIL TO ARBITRATE.

Their Territorial Boundaries Dispute Referred to the Swiss President.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—France and Brazil have signed a protocol referring their dispute regarding territorial boundaries to arbitration, the president of the Swiss confederation to be the referee.

Missouri Thinking of Legalizing Prize Fighting.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 18.—A resolution was introduced yesterday in the House, providing that a committee of five representatives be appointed to attend the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Nevada, with a view to reporting the advisability of legalizing prize fighting in Missouri. The resolution was referred to the committee on militia.

Bogardus Badly Beaten.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 18.—In the championship shooting contest at the opera house last night, between T. J. Malone of Rockford and C. A. Bogardus of Aurora, for $250 a side and gate receipts, Malone won easily, hitting one thousand balls in 26 minutes and 50 seconds. Bogardus had only broken 375 balls in 31 minutes.

THE NEW JEWISH PROPAGANDA.

It is a curious sign of the times that all sorts of faiths, even those which have always seemed indisposed to propagandism, are establishing, even in the regions that seem least adapted for their spread, a kind of mild propaganda of their own. We have Mrs. Besant preaching the religion of the Mahatmas; we have Buddhism establishing itself among us; we have Mohammedanism establishing its mosques while giving up the sword, which was formerly its most effective weapon; and now at last we have Judaism, though it never refused to admit Gentiles to a secondary position among the children of Israel as proselytes of the gate, girding itself up for a spiritual warfare of its own, and though profoundly unwilling to disturb any Christian faith that is not dissatisfied with itself, offering a sort of universalized and spiritualized Judaism to the world of thinkers who find it hard to accept the dogmas of the Christian church, and especially hard to accept the doctrine of any kind of human mediation between God and man.

In the Jewish Quarterly Review for January there is a very interesting article containing the criticisms of a great number of Jewish and Unitarian Christian writers and believers on Mr. Oswald S. Simon's proposal for presenting to the non-Jewish world the spiritualized essence of the Jewish faith. Mr. Simon himself, however, is very anxious to make it clear that he "bears Jew" wishes to cut himself loose from the hereditary creed and ritual of his historic faith. If such a one joined in the spiritualized worship which accepts the universal side of Judaism without its historic dress and its racial monopoly of a special covenant with God, he could never, Mr. Simon thinks, have such a place of worship "without an unspeakable accession of faith in the spiritual destiny of his race. If never before, he would then for the first time in his life perceive something of that transcendent miracle, Jewish history. The staunch Jew, on the other hand, would find in the spread of his faith an intensified obligation to maintain its integrity, and to preserve such traditions as are necessary for that purpose. The whole-hearted Jew is in no need, perhaps, of the stimulus, for in his own person, as in that of his progenitors, his faith is still a 'wonder unto many.' But the contagion of that faith, carried beyond the boundary of its hereditary depositaries, could never weaken the trust in God and the abiding love out of which the faith of others shall have grown." So the new movement is to be combined among the people of Israel at all events, with a steady adhesion to the old ritual, and the reverence for the race through whose history the Jewish monotheism has been made known to men.

For our own part, we do not believe that the new propaganda has any chance of success, not only because it is so closely associated with the special inheritance of a particular race from which St. Paul had so much trouble in dissociating even the primitive Christianity, but because its root idea is to repudiate that desire for mediation which is not only at the heart of Christianity, but, as we believe, deeply ingrained in the prophecy of the greatest of the Jewish prophets. Whatever the newest scholarship may say of the non-Messianic character of the picture of the man of sorrows acquainted with grief who was to bear the infirmities of Israel, and by whose stripes the chosen people were to be healed, or of him who in all Israel's afflictions was to be afflicted, and by the angel of whose presence Israel was to be saved, it cannot say that prophecies of this type did not look forward to a kind of mediation between God and his people.—[London Spectator.

VERTICAL WRITING.

Why it is More Satisfactory Than the Sloping Method.

The style of writing now known as the vertical originated as a system in Europe. And, strange to say, it was the product of hygienic rather than pedagogical investigation. Physicians seeking the causes of the increasing prevalence of defective sight and spinal troubles traced them to sloping writing. Then followed experiments that led to the vertical system.

It was found that business men, noted for their rapid and legible writing, had been forced to acquire a hand very different from that taught in schools. They held their pens differently, and assumed a position at their desks other than that which they had been taught. A study of the best specimens of these business hands showed that the writers had gone back to the simple, round, Roman-like characters, which many teachers claimed as natural to young children. These business men sat immediately in front of their desks, their hands taking the most natural position. On these facts the system of vertical writing was based.

It has spread through England and Canada, and is required of all applicants for positions under the British government. From Canada it came to the United States, and is now employed to some degree in the public schools of many of the larger cities of the northern, eastern and southern states. In the New York and Boston public schools the privilege of choosing between several text-books and systems selected by the board of commissioners is allowed the principal of each school. As a result both the sloping and vertical systems are taught in the public schools of these cities, though a majority of the principals and teachers after a fair trial favor the vertical. They claim that it is the easiest to read, the easiest to write, and the easiest to learn, that it admits of the most hygienic position, the most natural movement and the greatest rapidity.

The position required is with the body straight before the desk, and the copy set squarely in front of the writer. Both hands rest on the desk and the pen is held so that both points of the nib are used. The movement is of the fingers and not of the arm, as in the oblique system. Hence it is asserted that the effort is more natural and less fatiguing. It is also claimed that it is helped by the study and practice of short-hand and drawing, the position and manner of holding the pen being the same.

A prominent teacher, principal of a public school in New York city which has a reputation for the excellency of its penmanship, when interviewed said: "The writing in my school was despicable and no amount of effort on the teachers' part seemed to improve it materially. I visited other schools, questioned other teachers, all with the same result, that it took so long and was so difficult to teach the average child to write legibly. I noticed that a child naturally makes round letters, and that the greatest fault teachers have to overcome is the child's unwillingness to keep the proper slant of its copy book and the required position. I began to think of the vertical system, and determined to try it in some of the rooms. In three months' time there was such a marked improvement that I required the teachers of every room to adopt it."—[Rochester Post Express.

NOTABLE ANNIVERSARIES.

February 18.

1546—Martin Luther died at Eisleben; born there 1483.

1745—Alexander Volta, discoverer of voltaism, born; died 1827. Volta gained celebrity as an electrician and natural philosopher. He invented electrical apparatus and improved on the work of his countryman Galvani, discoverer of galvanism.

1775—Charles Lamb born.

1795—George Peabody, financier and philanthropist, born in Danvers, Mass.; died 1869.

1805—Rear Admiral Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough, U. S. N., born in Washington; died there 1877.

1876—Charlotte S. Cushman, tragedienne, died in Boston; born there 1816.

1877—Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, U. S. N., died in Washington; born in Boston 1807.

1894—William T. Stansbury, a typesetter on the Baltimore Sun since 1837, died in Baltimore; born 1816.

A German sugar trust has been formed at Berlin, with the outspoken object of raising prices. A syndicate will control all sales, and will begin by hoarding a certain percentage of the sugar made. It will fix an international market price below which German sugar shall not be sold.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Golden Age CHAMPAGNE

Quarts, $1.25 a bottle. Pints, 75c. a bottle.

A pure grape product. Fermented in the bottle.

PELEG BRYER & SON,

SOLE AGENTS.

SQUARE COLONIAL.

Symmetrical, Dignified, Commodious and Rich in Classic Detail.

[Copyright, 1897.]

A good example of the square form of architecture properly treated gives to all interested the greatest degree of satisfaction, presents to the observer the best reason for its existence and is the easiest subject to criticise, as well as the readiest to analyze and understand. The old colonial examples will mostly be found of the square order, and the reason for its adoption was clearly the result of study and experience. The point of sensibility was reached after the vanities and tribulations of the previous styles and forms had been passed through. Thus the square form may be said to have been born of the age of reason. From its inception it took its

PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

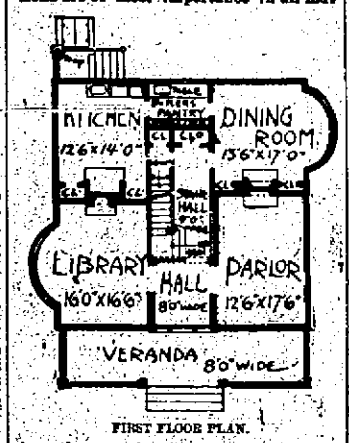
place modestly and has held it through the lapse of time and still stands as a shining example and model that we can safely follow, and which, of course, we can more or less elaborate to suit present needs and circumstances.

Among the many advantages of the square form are the following:

First.—Symmetry. This enables the designer to produce a harmonious exterior, with a front door directly in the center of the home, the walk and steps leading directly to it and the graceful front door set in its framework of the classic order of architecture employed, flanked by side lights of appropriate designs. You thus have the model entrance, which gives a pleasing foretaste of the interior.

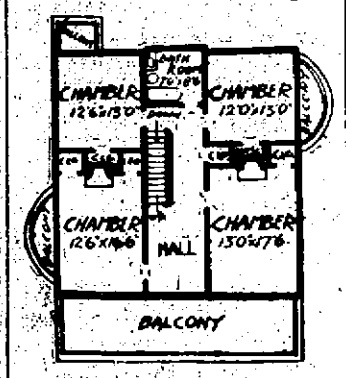
Second.—The exterior effect is enhanced by its simplicity and by its absence of angles and breaks, and the economical ends are served by ease of construction. Four corner posts, with the exterior accessories, are far easier to construct than are eight or ten, and the very fact of their scarcity enables the designer to enrich them, to produce a better effect and to furnish a framework tying base to the cornice line.

Third.—The interior effects are heightened and simplified, and, as first impressions are of most importance in all matters, they are also the easiest gained from the square form of treatment, and the best interests of economy and art are blended and molded into one.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

Fourth.—Good square rooms and good fireplaces, well placed for both effect and utility and giving the best wall surfaces for furnishing and decorating, are not among the least of the good features of the square form. To the thinking housewife this is a matter of the greatest importance and is never lost sight of till the goal is reached. If you want to build a roomy house and build it cheap, the square plan is the one to adopt. You need not elaborate it. You may omit the Ionic carved capitals on the veranda and other columns and substitute the plain Doric. You may omit the dentilated brackets, and the simple bed mold only may be retained. You can simplify your dormer windows and stick to plain forms. All that is necessary is to keep the proportions right. This building is 36 feet front and 34 feet deep. The cellar is of stone and 8 feet deep. The frame is sheathed and papered and the finish of the best clapboards. The first story is 10 feet, the second 9 feet in clear and the attic 8 feet, the latter containing two



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

finished rooms and the rest unfinished. The floors are lined and deadened. The first floor is of ash, the second of North Carolina pine. The finish of the main part, first floor, is of ash; the rest of cypress. The fireplaces are of Roman brick, with handsome mantels. The whole combination is rich in effect and much admired. The heating is by hot air, and the plumbing is all openwork of the best variety.

"ABROGATING" A TREATY.

By a vote of 32 to 31 the Senate of the United States Monday set aside the treaty of arbitration, put itself under the leadership of Mr. Morgan of Alabama, and voted to consider his resolution in favor of "abrogating" the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

It is not necessary to treat this as a final vote on any of the questions involved. It shows, nevertheless, but too clearly whither the Senate is drifting—drifting because there is nobody at the helm with a firm hand or a clear knowledge of the course he wishes taken. The Turpie amendment, withdrawing from arbitration all subjects not expressly submitted to the tribunal by President and Senate, may or may not be adopted. It would make the treaty foolish enough to please the most foolish jingo, but the present disposition in the Senate is to receive the whole subject. The jingoes, with Mr. Morgan at their head, are in control. And they think the treaty of arbitration so dead that they can turn to the equally congenial business of destroying another treaty. They would like to have no treaties at all—nothing to prevent them blustering every day of their lives to their hearts' content.

But to "abrogate" a treaty is rather a serious business. How do they propose to do it? Where does the Senate find any warrant for such an exercise of Senatorial authority? No! in the constitution. There is nothing in the constitution about abrogating a treaty. It is a matter of diplomacy and negotiation. A treaty is a compact between two powers. It is often broken, no doubt. It may expire by its own limitation. It may become of no effect by force of circumstances or by what the lawyers call non user. It may be "denounced." It may be declared null by consent of the parties to it. But how does Senator Morgan propose to "abrogate" a treaty which is still alive? He will find it much less easy than to wreck a treaty which still awaits ratification.—[New York Herald.

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Large, Handsome

LEMONS,

10 cents a dozen,

3 DOZEN FOR 25 CENTS.

They will last only a few days at this price.

A SMALL TUB OF

PURE LARD

At 5c. a pound.

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Cash Grocery and Market,

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TEAS

From Lipton, Tetley, Chase & Sanborn, E. P. Hornick and W. H. Raymond,

WHICH I AM SELLING FOR

25c., 30c., 35c, 40c., 50c. and 60c. a lb.

I will give a very handsome cup and saucer with every pound of tea.

Corn, Tomatoes and Peas, 6c. a can.

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The purity of the lily, the glow of the rose, and the flush of Hebe combine in Fossom's wondrous Powder.

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The same story applies to canned goods. Corn is corn, but WEBB'S CREAM SUGAR CORN is the highest grade; it's in the silk class. Costs a trifle more than the cheap kinds commonly sold, but the difference is there. Try it.

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CHASE & SANBORN'S

India Ceylon, Orange Pekoe Tea,

FINEST GROWN.

Put up in one-half-pound air-tight packages.

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ESTABLISHED 1814.

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BURLINGTON ALL ROE HERRING.

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D. E. Young,

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Good Lemons, 10c. a dozen.

Pea Beans, 4c. a quart.

5-lb. crocks of Jelly, 19c. each.

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Time tables showing local and through train service between all stations may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Sunday, January 17, 1897, trains will leave Newport for Boston, Park square, week days, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Return, 6:45, 8:45, 10:45 A. M., 12:45, 2:45, 4:45, 6:00 P. M. Middletown, Portsmouth Grove and Portsmouth, 7:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River and Taunton, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Middleboro, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:00 P.M. Cape Cod, 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P.M. Plymouth, 11:00 A.M., 3:00 P. M. New Bedford, 8:20, 11:00 A. M., 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P. M. Lowell, 11:00 A. M., 3:00 P.M. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 8:20 A. M. Providence, 7:00, 8:20, 11:00 A.M. 1:00, 3:00, 5:00 P. M. Return, 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, 6:30, 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, Park square, 11:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M., return 4:30 A. M., 12:28 P. M. For Providence, 11:00 A. M.; 7:00 P. M., return, 1:30 P. M. For Middletown, Portsmouth Grove, Portsmouth, Bristol Ferry, Tiverton, Fall River, Somerset, Dighton, North Dighton, Weir Village, and Taunton, 11:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M. New Bedford, 11:00 A. M.

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On and after October 1, 1896, steamer Beavertail will run as follows:

LEAVE JAMESTOWN.	LEAVE NEWPORT.
6:30 A. M.	8:45 A. M.
8:15 "	9:30 "
10:30 "	11:45 "
1:00 P. M.	1:30 P. M.
2:00 "	2:45 "
3:30 "	4:30 "
5:00 "	5:30 "
6:00 "	*6:30 "
SUNDAYS.	
9:45 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:30 P. M.

*Or upon arrival of Providence boat.

Newport & Wickford Railroad and Steamboat Co.

"The Wickford Route." Nov. 1, 1896.

LEAVE	AM	PM	PM	PM
Newport,	10 00	1 20	4 30	‡7 40
Providence, arr.	11 57	3 24	6 15	9 50
Boston, "	1 15	4 30	7 35	11 00
New York, "	4 30	7 32	11 00	B
LEAVE	PM	PM	PM	PM
New York,	*12 03	5 01	10 06	1 00
Boston,	....	10 03	1 03	3 44
Providence,	6 40	11 00	2 00	5 05
Newport, arr.	8 35	1 00	4 00	7 00
	AM	PM	PM	PM

*Via Providence except Saturdays.

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PRINTING.

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Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

WAR IN THE EAST.

The latest news from Greece and Crete is of the utmost importance, and will be read with great interest throughout the civilized world. Whether or not the time has come for bringing the Turkish complications to a head is not certain, but the indications are that the governments making up the great combine known as "the powers" will be compelled to come out from their hiding places and declare their purposes. Hitherto they have sought to avoid individual responsibilities and endeavored to escape criticism by referring all questions to the great governmental "trust" which has been organized for gaining possession and securing the control of the Old World. These confederated kingdoms and empires are very respectable and high-toned when standing alone, but as members of the combine they appeared, like corporations, to think that they had no souls and were destitute of moral and religious perceptions.

It would be rash, indeed, to make predictions as to what may be the outcome of all this, but it is pretty certain that the European world is entering upon a new order of things. The unspeakable Turk will no longer be permitted to indulge in his favorite barbarities, and the period of his dominion may be nearly at an end. At all events, England, Russia and other European nations will be compelled to take a part in the settlement of the present difficulty, and it can scarcely be credited that they will pounce upon Greece and subject her to indignities because of her defence of the Cretans, who are so largely of the same race and so closely identified with her history and fame. It may be that the time has come for the settlement of the "sick man's" estate and the end of Turkish misrule.

COUNTING THE MONEY.

We read of the billion dollar Congress and say, just as though we knew what it meant, that the expenses of our government are now more than a billion dollars a year. But to most people that gives but a slight idea of the vastness of the sum named, and consequently of our current expenses which it covers. Just now the question is raised, more out of curiosity we judge than anything connected with business or politics: What is a billion dollars?

Some one has attempted to answer this question, and the details as set forth in the "English Mathematician" are as follows: "In England a billion is a thousand times a million. This is quickly written and quicker still pronounced. But no man is able to count it. You will count 160 or 170 a minute. But let us suppose that you go as high as 200 a minute, hour after hour. At that rate you would count 12,000 an hour; 288,000 a day, or 105,120,000 in a year. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, and had continued to do so, and was counting still. Had such a thing been possible he would not yet have finished the task of counting a billion. To count a billion would require a person to count 200 a minute for a period of 9,512 years, 342 days, 5 hours and 20 minutes, provided he could count continuously. But suppose we allow the counter twelve hours daily for rest, eating and sleeping. Then he would need 18,025 years, 319 days, 10 hours and 40 minutes to complete the task."

These are astonishing details, and must prove "a stunner" to those who speak of a billion dollars almost as flippantly as they would of the deposits in a five-cent saving bank. We do not hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the calculation, but as it is one going the rounds of the newspapers, and does not appear to have been as yet discredited, we give it as it is given us. One has said in this connection: "Astronomers often like to astonish us with big figures; but it seems unnecessary to go off Mother Earth, or even out of our own country, to find actual facts that equal or surpass the star-gazers' estimates," which is evidently true. Even a million dollars is a sum of which few people have any just idea, though we have come to speak of money in millions with just the same flippancy as we would of a hundred ten-cent pieces.

THE INAUGURATION.

Mark Hanna appears to have lost his interest to some degree in the Fourth of March inaugural procession, and it is now said that instead of being the longest and most imposing it will be the smallest for many years. A great many military and civic organizations which are usually in the line have this year sent in their declinations. This may be accounted for partly on the score of hard times, and partly because experience has shown that the affair is attended with many discomforts. The season of the year is not favorable, and in the past the crowds have been too great to be enjoyable.

But most people will not be inclined to regret this change, if it is really to come to pass. Mr. McKinley will be duly and even splendidly inaugurated according to American ideas, and the shortening of the procession will take away none of the dignity or honor of the occasion. As President-elect he has the respect and love of the people as fully as have any of his predecessors. And if certain other things connected with the inauguration could be modified there would still be no cause of complaint.

The very latest advices from the seat of war are to the effect that all is comparatively quiet in Crete, which is in a waiting mood, but the war feeling is on the increase in both Turkey and Greece. The "powers" appear to be standing aghast at the impertinence of King George in thinking and acting for himself, and are at a loss what to do. The warships of Russia are near the entrance of the Bosphorus and her troops are in motion, but there is some doubt in the minds of many people as to which side the czar will favor if worse comes to worst.

The Haverhill Gazette, one of the most outspoken of Republican organs, has this to say of a recent development: "The latest attempt to fasten a scandal upon President Cleveland just as he is to retire into private life is ineffably mean. Why is it necessary to so attack a man against whom there has never been so much as a whisper of a suspicion of dishonesty, because his political views are not in accord with those of a majority of the people of the country at this time? To attack a man's politics is all right, but to try to blacken his name is pretty low down."

The inquiry by Senator Lexow's committee into the affairs of the sugar trust proves an utter failure, so far as practical results are concerned. Nothing new has been learned, and probably nothing will come from the legislative inquiry. The only thing that can be done in the case is to withdraw all special protection in the interest of the sugar business, and thus allow it to stand on its merits. There is no sense in building up barriers against competitions through Congressional legislation, and then attempting to tear down the structure at Albany.

Ex-Candidate Bryan has been to Chicago and given considerable advice to the Democrats of that city. He declares that nobody should be nominated for city offices unless they are for free silver and evidently is under the impression that by thus drawing the line he can force the workers and office seekers to his way of believing. But he should remember that while mere spoilsmen may be affected in that way there are thousands belonging to the party who will be repelled. The Democrats have not all gone daft, as he should have already learned.

The Brockton Times thinks that the inauguration parade without the Pennsylvania National Guard will be a rare sight, and asks: "Can it be possible that Senator Matt Quay is mixed up in this business in any way. We'll wager that they would be on hand if he were to occupy a seat in the front barouche instead of McKinley." The Times is all right in this, but it is not to be taken that the declination of the "National Guard" springs from a want of respect for the incoming President.

Whatever may now occur, so far as the weather is concerned, Newport is pretty well assured of a supply of ice of home production. The houses are not yet all filled, but the work is still going on and the prospect is good for enough to supply the anticipated demand. And what is more, it is a good article.

Speaker Reed was always a great man in politics, but he never appeared to better advantage than he does now, when he puts himself in the pathway of the spoilsmen and seeks to curb the tendency to extravagant government expenditures. If he keeps on he may yet be President.

The spirit of the old Greeks appears to have come back to the present generation. Whatever may be the outcome of the new complications, little Greece will stand out as having done her duty in defiance of all her enemies.

The news of the critical illness of the new Senator from Delaware is sent out. It would be almost a national calamity should he die, for there is no telling what the Delaware legislators might do next.

Senator Chandler, while speaking for a gold and silver standard, does not represent New Hampshire, from which he hails, as the last election clearly shows.

The Iowa state fair will be open on Sunday this year. The machinery will be idle and religious services will be held. Admission, twenty-five cents.

Mr. Hanna finds it easy to secure offices under the new administration for his friends, but not quite so easy to get what he wants for himself.

KILLING THE BIRDS.

From the Smithsonian Institution at Washington comes a warning that unless civilized man mends his ways, and at once, every race of birds except the few that have been domesticated will disappear from the earth, with results whose gravity can hardly be estimated. The process of extermination is going on steadily and rapidly. Scores of species that had almost numberless representatives a few years ago have been entirely killed off; of others only scanty remnants survive in out-of-the-way places, and even there they are the victims of relentless pursuit. The rhea of South America, the western hemisphere's one member of the ostrich tribe, has become so rare that specimens of it are hard to procure, and yet the plumage of the bird is used only for making feather dusters. The last Labrador duck, once common in summer as far south as New England, was shot in 1852, and the species now exists, thanks only to thirty-eight stuffed specimens in various museums. The birds of islands are especially helpless against the persecution of hunters, as they have no place to which they can retreat. The Blue Mountain duck, a species of petrel, has just been exterminated in Jamaica: Cuba has lost her macaws, unless a few of them still dwell in the remotest swamps; the Lesser Antilles now have few or no parrots; the mamo, of whose wing feathers the Hawaiian kings made their royal cloaks, is now no more; while New Zealand, once rich with unique birds, at present is almost destitute of feathered life more interesting than hens. The list could be extended almost indefinitely—as could be tales of insect ravages, which are the direct consequence of bird destruction.—[New York Times.

OPPOSED TO BATTLESHIPS.

Congress Not Likely to Make Appropriations for More of That Kind.

It looks as if the effort to keep the appropriations of the present Congress as low as the constantly increasing needs of Government will permit would result in a radical change of policy towards the new navy. One effect of the recent experience of the North Atlantic squadron is to place in the hands of the opponents of billion-dollar Congresses a weapon which they will not be slow to use in advocating a marked decrease in the amount carried by the forthcoming naval appropriation bill. Another effect, and one that may prove far-reaching in its consequences, is to awaken searching inquiry as to the class of vessels to the development of which we shall devote most of our energies.

There is a growing feeling in Congress this year that further appropriations for battleships should be postponed until time and opportunity shall have demonstrated more fully their sea-going qualities. In other words, public men who have done much in the past to aid in the development of the navy believe that the battleship is, after all, an untried experiment, and that no more ships should be constructed on the present lines without a fuller knowledge of their capabilities, both as fighting machines and as sailing craft. The battleships of today are not provided with keels; below the water line they have the shape of an old-fashioned kettle. The small capacity of our docks forbids a bilge keel on the ships that are to use them, and to that extent deprives the former of stability. As a consequence, they roll heavily in an ordinary cross sea. The tendency in this direction is increased by the enormous weight of the superstructure, which is greater on the ships more recently designed than on others of the Indiana class, inasmuch as the former carry double turrets, thus materially adding to the top-heaviness of the vessel.

The recent performances of the battleships of Admiral Bunce's squadron, the fear on the part of the Indiana's commander to risk the recent storm off Cape Hatteras, the injury to the Brooklyn's keel at Philadelphia, and other circumstances of less importance, have had the undoubted effect of suggesting to public men a question if such vessels possess the effective qualities which the nation's defence requires. So general has this doubt of the efficiency of the battleship become, that it is doubtful if the House naval committee will recommend the construction of even one ship of this class, notwithstanding that the sentiment of past years has strongly favored authorizing at least three such vessels at each session. It is true that the low state of the national revenues is not without its influence upon the members of the committee; but, on the other hand, it is equally true that notwithstanding the Treasury deficit, at least two battleships would be recommended but for the belief that these vessels are still in the nature of an experiment, and that the United States had better postpone their further construction until the fact of their seaworthiness is better established.

The figurative black eye that the battleships as a class have received has resulted in the awakening of a new interest in the monitor. The ease with which the Amphitrite outrode the Cape Hatteras gale has directed attention anew to fighting craft of this type; and today many public men, who in the past have been staunch advocates of the battleship, are seriously questioning if this country had not better in future direct its attention to the building of monitors, leaving other countries to determine, at their own risk and expense, the availability of the more showy battleship.

There are many arguments to support the contention of those who favor the monitor. Vessels of this type can be built at half the cost of a battleship; they can be manned and fought with half the force; the area of exposure to an enemy's guns is enormously lessened; and while the supply of coal consumed is equally reduced their offensive qualities are fully equal to those of the larger ship. It is true that they cannot be made so comfortable for the officers and crew, but that should not be taken too much into consideration. It is argued that the country needs fighting craft that are cheap as well as effective, and not the pampering of our naval officers by furnishing ships with handsome parlors and sleeping apartments en suite, as is the case with the modern battleship. Many of the foremost naval experts in America have long advocated the monitor as a distinct improvement over the battleship from every point of view, save that of personal convenience; but the influence of the navy, for purely personal reasons, has been as a whole strongly directed against the former and in favor of the latter. Public men who are now carefully studying this problem are disposed in future to consider the needs of the country rather than the comfort of naval officers, and from present indications it is safe to assume that the next step in the direction of distinct fighting craft will be towards monitors and not towards battleships.

Although scarcely more than a fortnight remains of the present session, the House naval committee has made little if any headway on its appropriation bill, which must carry the recommendation for new ships, if any is to be made. This is regarded as an unfavorable sign, and it is freely stated about the corridors of the Capitol that the forthcoming bill will recommend nothing more than a few torpedo boats, of which the government stands badly in need. These craft are a valuable auxiliary in time of war, and can be built quickly and for a nominal sum as compared with battleships.

What Congress will do next winter is an open question. If the national revenues show an encouraging increase, there will still be a strong sentiment in favor of upbuilding the navy. There is little division of sentiment among Representatives and Senators on this point. The problem now is one of design rather than of the amount of increase; and it is not a rash prediction that the new vessels will be of the monitor class rather than of the type of the more showy battleship.—[Washington despatch.

JUST LIKE A MAN.

A German professor has been studying that article of masculine apparel which the irreverent call a "stovepipe," and has found in it proof of man's superiority to woman. Time was, he says, when man, like women now, ornamented their hats with ribbons and feathers more or less beautiful, and wore garments of the brightest colors they could find. This was all "plumage d'amour;" it indicated no intellectual superiority, and no moral worth. It merely represented the superiority of the peacock over the peahen. Now, man have moulted. Their headgear has become the unplumed stovepipe, their habit the inexpressive frock coat. It is woman, the professor points out, who wears the "plumage d'amour" today, in her hat and elsewhere. Nature, he explains, means something by every evolution, or revolution, she permits. What she means by this one is that fine feathers are best suited to the feather-brained. The plumed hat of woman is symbolical of her fall, the plain stovepipe of man, of his rise in intellectuality. Man's moral worth, in short, has become such that he can lose plumage to the inferior animals. If this isn't "just like a man for all the world," nothing ever was.—[New York Times.

AN INDIAN CHIEF WRITES A BOOK.

Simon Pokagan, chief of the Pottawatomie Indians, is writing a book, and in it will give a new version of the Fort Dearborn massacre, telling the Indians' side of the story. He lives in a primitive log cabin near Lee, Allegan county, and has been so busily engaged upon his literary labors that he has scarcely been outdoors all winter.

"The whites have their books," he says; "and in their books they tell all sorts of bad stories about the Indians, and these stories are believed. In the narratives which have been written of the Fort Dearborn massacre the deviltry and treachery of the Indians is dwelt upon at length, but the deviltry and treachery of the whites is never mentioned. In my book I will tell the truth, as it was related to me by my father many years ago, when I was a young man and he was old and dying. He saw what the whites did to the Indians. He knew they said one thing and meant another, and how they stole from us and gave us in return nothing but liquor and disease."

In addition to the story of the Fort Dearborn massacre, Chief Pokagan will devote a portion of his book to the wrongs suffered by the Pottawatomies at the hands of the whites, extending over a period of one hundred years and amounting almost to extermination.

Chief Pokagan is about ninety years old, has some education, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the recent payment of the claims held by his tribe against the government.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by strong young woman to do general housework or plain cooking; good references. Address Box 32, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by Swedish girl, in small family, as waitress or to do general housework. Address Box 37, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Neat, capable girl for general housework in a small family. Apply to Box 46, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Middle-aged white woman as cook and laundress and to assist with housework in a family of three; must have excellent references. Address at once Box 12, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Strong, capable girl for general housework. Apply Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework. Address Box 31, Daily News Office.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—Old American stamps. Send address. Will call. Fair price paid cash. Box 50, Daily News Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—February 17, black fur cape. Finder will please return to 77 Rhode Island avenue.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Tenement in a new house on Pleasant street; first house from Broadway, with all improvements. Apply to Simeon Hazard, 94 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

BUSINESS FOR SALE

For a little money, requiring small capital. Established 15 years; good reason for selling. Address Box 51, Daily News Office.

OX CART FOR SALE.

In good order and brand-new body.

PECKHAM BROTHERS,
MIDDLETOWN.

WINDSOR HOTEL,
5th AVE., 46th TO 47th ST., NEW YORK.
Under New and Liberal Management.
Offers superior accommodations at popular prices
Army and Navy Headquarters.
Free coach and baggage to and from Grand Central depot by giving us notice.
Music during dinner.
New ladies' and gentlemen's restaurant on office floor.
Unsurpassed in location and perfect in all appointments.
AMERICAN PLAN, $4 per day and upward; EUROPEAN PLAN, $1.50 per day and upward.
The traveling public will find this a delightful and homelike family hotel.
WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor.

COTTAGE FOR YOU.

FOR SALE. A six room cottage with bath and closet, has piazza and good cellar. This property is on Howard street. Full particulars of owner's agent, Mr. Hazard, 94 Broadway.

TO LET. Upper tenement Cranston ave.
Upper tenement Pleasant street.
Lower tenement Second street.
Upper tenement Dearborn street.
Three tenements on Gould street.

SIMEON HAZARD,
REAL ESTATE BROKER. 94 BROADWAY

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 8 A. M.—Forecast till 8 P. M. Friday. For New England—Fair tonight and Friday; cooler; northwesterly winds.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, 8 A. M.—For Boston and vicinity—Fair tonight and Friday, with lower temperature; northwest winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

In its passage down the St. Lawrence valley last night a moderate barometric depression caused light precipitation in northern New England, Quebec, Ontario and parts of the lake regions. The disturbance has now passed to a point where it will cease to influence our weather except as regards temperature. The conditions in the eastern states today are spring-like; generally bright skies and high, unseasonable temperatures. In the lake regions, however, the weather is more like that of winter. The mercury has fallen decidedly, ranging from 18 below zero around Lake Superior to 30 above on the eastern lakes. Low temperatures also prevail westward over Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and into the British Northwest, yet there is no reason for expecting anything like a cold wave here. The weather is somewhat unsettled in the South, owing to an irregular area of barometer slightly below normal, unattended by precipitation as yet. In the West and Northwest mostly clear skies are reported, except that there is a storm centre on the California coast. New England morning temperatures range above freezing; light rain continues in extreme eastern Maine, otherwise fair or clearing in this district.

JOHN W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Feb. 18	8 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	36	44	43
Barometer,	29.66	29.74	29.78
Wind,	W	NW	NW
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

Sun rises	6 h 36 m
Sun sets	17 h 21 m
Moon rises	19 h 11 m
Length of day	10 h 45 m
Day's increase	1 h 41 m
High water	8 h 13 m; 20 h 26 m

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Sun rises	6 h 34 m
Sun sets	17 h 22 m
Moon rises	19 h 76 m
Length of day	10 h 48 m
Day's increase	1 h 44 m
High water	8 h 47 m; 21 h 08 m

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Sun rises	6 h 33 m
Sun sets	17 h 24 m
Moon rises	21 h 44 m
Length of day	10 h 51 m
Day's increase	1 h 47 m
High water	9 h 31 m; 21 h 54 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, February 23, 21 h 44 m, E.
New Moon, March 3, 6 h 56 m, E.
First Quarter, March 11, 10 h 28 m, E.
Full Moon, March 18, 16 h 28 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

[NO OLD ADVERTISEMENTS ARE LISTED HERE.]

Wanted—Cook; 4th page.
Lost—Fur Cape; 4th page.
George H. Carr—Books; 8th page.
James A. Eddy—Lemons; 7th page.
D. E. Young—Lemons, etc.; 7th page.
Landers & Peckham—Eggs; 5th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Chamber Set; 1st page.
Wanted—Girl for Housework; 4th page.
Wanted—Girl for General Work; 4th page.
Wanted—Situation for Housework; 4th page.
Whitfield Tuck Co.—Dress Goods, etc.; 6th page.
H. F. Rooney—Bargains in Poultry, etc.; 5th page.
The Geo. A. Weaver Co.—Clean-up Sale; 3d page.

Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before, or early on the day of issue to ensure insertion.

FOR SALE.

Building lots at the polo grounds of dimensions to suit purchaser. Arrangements can be made to have a part of the purchase money remain on mortgage.

H. L. DYER,
Corner Bellevue Avenue and Bath Road.

Gurney
HOT WATER HEATERS, STEAM BOILERS & RADIATORS.
PHILIP F. CONROY
151 Thames Street, Gas Light Co.'s Building.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

New Cottage House, Underwood court, six rooms, - - - $1,800
Two Tenement property, Spruce court, rented $216, - - $2,500
Cottage House, DeBlois court, ten rooms, - - - - - $3,000
Tenement property, Hammond street, 4,000 square feet land, $3,000
Estate with dwelling and about 4,000 square feet land, Bay View avenue, - - - - - $2,300
Cottage House, 14 rooms, lot 105x75, Elm street, - - - $3,400
Farm of about 25 acres in Middletown. R. I. House and barn, near Paradise avenue. - - $8,000

HENRY BULL, JR.,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
107 Thames Street.

Administrator's Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator with the will annexed on the Estate of Martha T. Wilbur, late of said Newport, deceased, and having been qualified according to law, requests all persons having claims against said estate to present them to him or file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

ALEXANDER M. BLIVEN, Administrator.
Newport, R. I., February 8th, 1897.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, Wall Street, Opening Prices—American Spirits, 13½; American Tobacco, 71¼; Louisville & Nashville, 49½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 74¼; General Electric, 34½; Hocking Valley, 5½; Manhattan, 87; Missouri Pacific, 20; New Jersey Central, 98½; Northern Pacific preferred, 33; St. Paul, 75¼; Southern Railway, 9; Sugar, 112¾; Union Pacific, 7; Leather preferred, 56.

Noon—Money on call 1½ @ 1¾ per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3 per cent; exchange, steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.86 @ ¼ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand; posted rates, $4.85½ @ $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83¼ @ $4.84½; bar silver, 64⅜; government bonds, steady; new 4s, reg., 122½; new 4s, coup., 122½; 4s, reg., 111¾; 4s, coup., 113; railroad bonds, easier. A further break in Hocking Valley bonds and the heaviness of the Anthracite Coalers had a weakening effect on the stock market after 11 o'clock. Hocking Valley common dropped to 4½, while the fives broke 4, to 65, and the sixes 5, to 50½. Reading declined ¾ to 23¾; Jersey Central 1⅜, to 97; Delaware & Hudson ½, to 106⅜, and Southwestern preferred 1⅛, to 24½. Other notably weak stocks were Wheeling preferred, the Grangers and Louisville & Nashville. London houses were sellers for the last-named. At midday the market was weak in tone.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18, Noon.

Atchison	11⅛
Atchison preferred	23
Canadian Pacific	
Canada Southern	44¼
Chicago & Alton	162
Chicago & Alton preferred	172
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74
C., C., C. & St. Louis	27
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred	75
Cotton Oil Certificates	11
Cotton Oil Certificates preferred	52¾
Delaware & Hudson	116¼
Delaware & Lackawanna	152
Denver & Rio Grande	
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	
General Electric	35
General Electric preferred	
Erie New	14⅛
Erie First preferred	34
Illinois Central	92
Kansas & Texas	13¼
Kansas & Texas preferred	25⅝
Lake Shore	151½
Lake Shore preferred	
Lead Trust	22⅛
Lead Trust preferred	91
Louisville & Nashville	49
Michigan Central	84
Michigan Central preferred	
Missouri Pacific	19¾
Missouri Pacific preferred	
New Jersey Central	97
North American	4¼
Northern Pacific	13⅛
Northern Pacific First preferred	32¼
Northwestern	104
Northwestern preferred	152⅛
New York Central	92½
New York & New England	
Ontario & Western	14¾
Oregon Navigation	14
Pacific Mail	25¼
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2
Reading	24
Rock Island ex div	66
St. Paul	74⅛
St. Paul preferred	132¾
Duluth	10
Duluth preferred	85
Omaha	49½
Omaha preferred	130
St. Paul, M. & Man	114
American Sugar Refining	113¾
American Sugar Refining preferred	103
Texas Pacific	9¼
Union Pacific	7
U. S. Rubber	20¾
U. S. Rubber preferred	71⅛
Wabash	6⅛
Wabash preferred	18
Western Union	81¾

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

BOSTON, Feb. 18, Noon.

Atchison	14⅛
Boston & Maine	161
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74⅛
Fitchburg	92
West End Railway	66⅛
Westend Railway preferred	40¼
Calumet & Hecla	355
Osceola Mining Co	23⅜
Quincy	116¼
Tamarack Mining Co	116
Tamarack Jr.	18
American Bell Telephone	218¾
Erie Telephone	65
New England Telephone	102
General Electric	34¼
U. S. Rubber preferred	72

A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue.

Superior Tenements for Rent.

1. On Cranston avenue, upper, - - - - $17
2. On Thames street, upper, - - - - 15
3. On Thames street, lower, - - - - 13
4. Near Broadway, lower, with modern improvements, - - - - - 13
5. On Brinley street, upper, - - - - 21
6. On Willow street, lower, - - - - 10

DIED.

PECKHAM—In this city, 16th inst., Benjamin H. Peckham, in the 80th year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 97 Broadway, Friday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial at option of the family.
BARLOW—In this city, 16th inst., Lucy G., widow of Captain Cromwell Barlow.
Funeral services at Zabriskie Memorial Church, Friday, 19th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
SHARP—In this city, 16th inst., Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Joseph and the late Eliza E. Sharp, in the 24th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the Zabriskie Memorial Church, Friday at 2:30 o'clock. The remains can be seen at her late residence 18 Second street, from 12:30 to 1:30 o'clock.
CHAFEE—In Providence, 16th inst., Adaline, widow of Nathan M. Chafee, in her 80th year.
WILCOX—In Providence, 16th inst., Dr. Alanson Wilcox, in his 91st year.
WHIPPLE—In Providence, 17th inst., Henry E. Whipple, in his 78th year.
LEACH—In Providence, 16th inst., Lydia Andrews, widow of Oliver Leach, in her 86th year.
ADAMS—In Providence, 16th inst., Catharine C., widow of Jeremiah S. Adams, in her 84th year.
FOSHAY—In Providence, 16th inst., William L. Foshay, in his 78th year.
FOLLANSBEE—In Cranston, 16th inst., Mrs. Abigail Follansbee, in her 93d year.
BROWN—In Phenix, 15th inst., Henry D. Brown, in his 80th year.
NOBLE—In Brownville, 15th inst., George Noble, in his 70th year.
POTTER—In Hope, 16th inst., John Burton Potter, in his 71st year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 222 & 224 Thames street. Residence 104 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory but a well-known fact.

REDUCED RATES TO WASHINGTON

Inauguration of President McKinley.

The Royal Blue Line announces rate of $8, New York to Washington and return, for the above interesting occasion; reduced rates from all principal points in New England. This line operates the finest and fastest train service between New York and Washington, making the run in five hours.

Personally-conducted "Inauguration Tour" leaves Boston Tuesday, March 2. $27 covers hotel accommodations and all expenses. Full information on application to A. J. Simmons, New England Agent, 211 Washington street, Boston.

Red nose, weeping eyes and a bad cough. The worst of the combination is the cough. Cure that with Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. A few days will do it. Better not wait. A cough grows.

If your complaint is want of appetite, try half wine glass Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals.

INCUBATOR EGGS,
$4 a Hundred.
J. L. ELLIS, Indian Avenue, near Third Beach.

$50 Crescent for 1897.

This is a standard up-to-date bicycle. Just as strong as any wheel built. Beautifully finished in every particular. Do not fail to examine the new

CRESCENTS.

Newport Bicycle Agency, 148 Thames Street,
E. GRIFFITH.

BY TELEGRAPH

TO THE UNITED ASSOCIATED PRESSES.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

BURNS ATTACKS ASTOR.

Creates a Sensation in the Commons by Reading the Pall Mall Gazette.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Quite a scene was created in the House of Commons today by Mr. John Burns, socialist member for the northern division of Battersea and Clapham. The occasion was the debate on a proposal to erect a new hall for the use of the London county council. In the course of the discussion Mr. Burns, himself a member of the county council, made an attack upon the Pall Mall Gazette, owned by Mr. William Waldorf Astor, because of its opposition to the proposal. The opposition of the paper to the erection of a new building on the site of the present one, he said, is purely in the interest of Mr. Astor, whose house adjoins the council building. In concluding his remarks Mr. Burns said he could stand a decent duke or a militant marquis, but he could not endure the miserable and ungentlemanly conduct of a new millionaire.

POSSIBLY PRODUCTIVE OF RESULTS

Senate in Executive Session to Consider the Arbitration Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—At 12:18 p. m. today Mr. Sherman moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business (the arbitration treaty). Mr. Quay said he had given notice that he would call up today the House bill for the appointment of a labor commission, but as he understood that the executive session would possibly be productive of results he would not insist upon the matter now, but would call up his bill as soon as the Senate came into legislative session. At 2:20 the Senate went into executive session.

ZERTUCHA ASSASSINATED.

He Was Maceo's Physician and With Him When He Was Killed.

MADRID, Feb. 18.—A despatch received here from Havana says it is reported there that Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician and accompanied him at the time the insurgent leader met his death, has been assassinated.

TORPEDO BOAT NO. 6.

Torpedo boat No. 6 is expected to arrive at the Torpedo Station about 4 o'clock this afternoon, in charge of the builders' crew, at which time she will be turned over to Commander Converse, representing the Navy Department. Up to noon orders had not been received at the Station for placing her in commission, but it is not improbable that they will arrive before nightfall.

Lieutenant John C. Fremont, Ensign Davison and the crew of the Cushing, which has just been laid up at Norfolk, arrived here this morning and reported at the Torpedo Station, where they are now quartered on board tug Leyden.

At the Station is the boat's torpedo equipment, which will be placed on board here before she is ordered to Washington, which will probably be as soon as practicable after such time as the torpedo equipment can be rushed on board and placed in position.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY AND THE AMERICAN BOARD.

The American Bible Society, like the American Board, was established by Christian people who held different views of church order, but were agreed in the importance of proclaiming the gospel throughout the world. Each organization was in itself an illustration of Christian unity in endeavor and work. It came about in the providence of God that some of the constituents of the Board thought it better on the whole that the oversight of foreign missions should be controlled by church boards and not by voluntary societies, and their withdrawal left the direction of affairs almost entirely in the hands of Congregationalists. The Bible Society, on the other hand, remains as it was eighty years ago, a union of all who are agreed in the one purpose to promote the wider circulation of the Scriptures at home and abroad. It is to be hoped that the time will never come when one set of its members will withdraw to form a Presbyterian Bible Society, another set to form a Dutch Bible Society, and so on, leaving to the Congregationalists the name and traditions of the organization formed in 1816.

It was the avowed design of the founders of the Board "to propagate the gospel in heathen lands" by supporting missionaries and diffusing a knowledge of the Holy Scriptures," and for this secondary object it was accustomed to receive large gifts of money from the Bible Society which were expended in the printing and distribution of the Scriptures. But the Society in 1835, by formal action, announced its hope "of receiving intelligence whenever the Old Testament or the New, or any one entire Gospel, or other book of the Bible, is correctly translated and ready for the press; and that the missionaries be encouraged to expect that, on giving such intelligence, they shall receive the aid requisite for the publication of the same." The gifts of the Society to the Board that year in funds and books amounted to $24,-800, and from that time to this no request of the Board for help in printing and circulating the Scriptures has been denied.

The Bible Society is practically the only organization by which the Congregational churches can do anything to promote the printing and circulation of the Scriptures within the field of the American Board. Its help is rendered, sometimes in the form of funds put at the disposal of the missionaries in Spain, Austria and India (though not acknowledged as part of the receipts in Boston), and expended for the purchase of Scriptures for the use of schools and churches, or for the employment of Bible colporteurs; and sometimes in the form of books printed in New York and shipped to Micronesia or Africa. But the greatest aid, especially in latter years, has been through the established Agencies of the Society, whose intimate relations to the Missions in China, Japan, Mexico, and Turkey, can only be hinted at. So it has come to pass that such works as the Hawaiian Bible, the Armenian Bible, the Bohemian Bible, the Zulu Bible, the Gilbertese Bible, as well as Testaments and portions in many other tongues, printed at great expense by the Bible Society, are used almost exclusively in the missions started by the American Board. Apart from the books of which it alone has need, it has also shared unrestrictedly in the Dakota Bible, the Arabic Bible, the Spanish Bible, and the like; and of the $209,-000 expended by the Bible society last year in foreign lands, no small part was called for in those parts of the world where the work of the American Board has been most prospered. It is a happy exemplification of Christian unity and brotherly love that other churches than the Congregational have allowed their gifts to be thus expended without misgiving or hesitation.

The Bible Society therefore occupies a unique position, akin to that of generous individuals outside of the Congregational fold, who give of their substance by thousands and tens of thousands to replenish the treasury of the board. It is well entitled to the recognition given it by the national council, more than twenty years ago, which characterized it as "holding the foremost place among the institutions with which they co-operate with Christians of every name to fill the world with the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in Christ," and recorded its confident expectation that the churches would continue to support it in the common interests of Christendom.

That support was never more needed than at the present time.—[Rev. Edward W. Gilman, in Congregational Work.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Augustus Goffe is critically ill.

—Miss Mason of Boston is spending a few days here.

—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont have decided to sail for Europe next Wednesday.

—Mr. W. W. Astor has given $5,000, annually, to the Prince of Wales Hospital fund in London.

—The remains of the late Mrs. Annie Graham, formerly of this city, were brought here for burial from Pawtucket this afternoon. Rev. E. H. Porter officiated.

—Charles E. Lawton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, has three of its members on the sick list, two of them seriously. They are A. K. McMahon, Daniel Albro and Frank L. Gomes.

—The funeral of the late Gardner Tefft was held this morning, Rev. J. H. MacDonald officiating, and the body left on the afternoon trip of the General for Kingston, where, after service at Curtis Corner, it will be interred in the family burying ground at Gould.

THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF SPAIN.

Very soon after the beginning of the Cuban insurrection a succession of events took place that brought to a standstill the progress of the Spanish people, and which had been remarkable and persistent, notwithstanding the drawbacks arising from the mistakes and the shortcomings of their governing classes in finance, in commerce, in administration of every kind, and in political, electoral, and military matters, owing to the great difficulty there is in shaking off old and inveterate habits. No European nation deserves good government and sound administration more than the docile, patient, long-suffering people which is always so ready to respond to the call of its rulers when they appeal to the pride and patriotism of a gallant race, and when they do not tax too much its powers of endurance by misgovernment and political mistakes of sufficient magnitude to arouse popular wrath—then not easy to control. This was seen also during the last two years, as the nation allowed its governments to call out 270,000 conscripts, 15,000 reserves, 15,000 on unlimited furlough, which enabled the War Minister to send 200,000 men to Cuba and Puerto Rico, 18,000 men to the Philippines, and to keep about 90,000 at home ready for fresh emergencies. The families of 45,000 other conscripts did not hesitate to take from their hoards $15,000,000, which they paid into the Treasury to redeem their lads from military service. They thus furnished the finance minister with means to make up in part the decline visible in many other sources of taxation affected by the effects of the civil war. Trade and all sorts of business decreased, exchanges rose to 27 per cent., agricultural interests suffered, and bad crops in 1896 aggravated matters. Manufacturing districts, especially in Catalonia, suffered most, and much distress is noticeable among the working-classes of populous districts, whose only foreign markets were the West Indies and the Philippine Isles, to which they used to send, before the rebellions, about $30,000,000 of products annually.

The falling off of agricultural and industrial exports caused by these insurrections gives a foretaste of what the secession of either colony would be for those Spanish provinces, inhabited by the most turbulent Republican and socialist democracy in towns, and by the equally turbulent Carlist peasantry in highlands and rural districts.

Nor have the moneyed interests suffered less in consequence of the effects of the civil wars on the money markets of Spain and of European capitals, where the prices of Spanish funds and Spanish securities of many kinds show a decline, compared with the quotations of three years ago, last amount to a loss of several hundred million dollars for Spanish and foreign investors. It is very difficult to surmise how much more decline would surely take place in these securities as the immediate result of the consequences that the loss of either colony would have in the domestic affairs of Spain. The capitalists and moneyed classes are kept in a state of anxiety and suspense quite as painful as that of the landed and agricultural or manufacturing interests by the continuance of these civil wars. What is more, these classes of the community are best in a position to understand that even in the event of a success in the colonial wars, the mother-country will be burdened for many years with large additional taxation to pay the interest and sinking-fund of the debts contracted to defray the expenses of the pacification of the colonies, and to preserve peace afterwards in Cuba and the Philippines by heavier naval and military expenditure than hitherto.—[Harper's Weekly.

COURTESY TO WOMEN AND GIRLS.

This does not refer to such acts as taking off one's hat to every woman or girl one knows, nor to any of the ordinary acts of politeness. Such are understood in these days. It does refer, however, to slight matters that mark the man or boy who knows what good manners are, and invariably bears himself well in the presence of others. Such a boy never speaks to a girl or woman, if she is standing, without rising himself. I saw at a large restaurant, a short time ago, a man approach three women and three men who were eating supper. No one of the three men knew the fourth personally, but as he approached and spoke to a friend among the women, all three arose, and remained standing until the new-comer was gone. It was not a mark of courtesy to the fourth man. It was a signification to the three ladies that for the time being the new arrival was allowed the privilege of speaking to any of them if they chose to invite it. That is merely an example of a small point, which, perhaps, was not necessary, but the action not only pleased the women, but certainly stamped the men as gentlemen.

Many a boy fails to rise from his chair when his mother enters the room, while he would get up at once if a stranger entered, and one would suppose that his mother, who is more to him than the rest of mankind put together, should, to say the least, have from him the same marks of courtesy as strangers. In fact, you can tell a boy's character pretty accurately by the way in which he treats his mother; for as a mother has probably done and will do more for her son than any other woman—with perhaps one exception—will ever do, so he ought, in return, to treat her as his most valuable possession. His courtesy, his chivalrous and knightly bearing towards her are never thrown away.—[Harper's Round Table.

A SENATORIAL MARPLOT.

Senator William E. Chandler, ever since he entered into his present official relations, to say nothing of some of his political acts previous to that time, has been rather a heavy load for the Republican party to carry, and he is no easier burden as the years roll on. His jingoism has been as impudent and troublesome as any to be found in the Senate, and whenever any opportunity is offered to lift the country to a higher level of peace and prosperity, instead of putting his hand to the lever, he adds himself to the weight and has to be raised with it. When the Republican party was straining every nerve last spring and summer to organize its forces and definitely crystallize its sentiment on a platform of rock-bottomed honesty in which a dollar should always mean a hundred cents, Chandler was a perpetual drag upon the finally successful effort. By his indiscretions he made harmony more difficult, and while his general influence amounted to but little, it cannot be denied that in his own local field it was quite an appreciable as well as demoralizing quantity.

When the new gospel of peace was promulgated, and the arbitration treaty became the hope of our most enlightened and patriotic as well as Christian citizens, Chandler was among the first to array himself in opposition, or at least attack the instrument with such virulent criticism as tended to imperil its chances of success. If there is anything at any time that the country really and honestly wants and needs, it may be safely assumed in advance that the New Hampshire senator will be hostile to it if he has a chance to declare himself. One of his latest manifestations is his untimely and uncalled-for opposition to a permanent acquiescence in a single gold standard, and his resolution calling upon the Senate to adopt his position on that question. Perhaps it will do it. This Senate seems to be capable of doing many things of which the sober sense of the country does not approve; but the pity and reproach of it is that the movement should originate with the Republican senator—so called—of one of the old New England states.

His silver speech in the Senate Tuesday must have been sweet music to most of the Popocratic and Populistic members of that body. He was helping them in their efforts to make the Republican party inconsistent with its teachings and its promises. No Bryan senator of the last campaign had more to say of the "demonetization of silver" or more bitterness for the measure. He declared that bimetallism should not be called the use of a double standard, but the system of a bimetallic standard, the use as money of all the gold and silver presented to be coined at a fixed ratio and made legal tender, with the privilege of every debtor to pay his debt in coin of either metal.

It seems as though keeping alive this nonsense should be left to the more unsettled and undeveloped portions of the country. It is a disturbing question anyway, and the attempt to get European countries interested in international bimetallism has so lamentably failed, that just now it would be as practical a question to consider the establishment of diplomatic relations with Mars as to talk of free coinage or bimetallism. Even if the resolution should pass, after taking time that belongs to more pressing measures, it would be a vain and empty conclusion, having no force except to add more and entirely unnecessary evidence that Senator Chandler is out of touch with the best and dominant sentiment of his section and party; that he is still the old-man-of-the-sea with his grip upon us, and, alas, we know that too well already.—[Boston Transcript.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY.

Under such a treaty as this (the arbitration treaty with Great Britain), nearly all the questions at issue between the two countries since 1783 might have been satisfactorily adjusted; the payment of private debts to British creditors, the relinquishment of the frontier posts by British garrisons, the northeastern boundary, the partition of the Oregon territory, the questions concerning the Newfoundland fisheries, the navigation of the great lakes, the catching of seals in Behring Sea, the difference of opinion over the San Juan boundary, etc. On the whole, there seems to be small likelihood of any dispute arising between this country and Great Britain which cannot be amicably settled, with reasonable promptness, under the provisions of this new arbitration treaty.

If the present proceedings result in the establishment of a tribunal whose integrity and impartiality shall win the permanent confidence of British and Americans alike, it will be an immense achievement fraught with incalculable benefit to mankind. For the first time the substitution of international law suits for warfare will have been systematically begun by two of the leading nations of the world, and an event which admits of such a description cannot be without many consequences enduring and profound. For observe that the interest of the present treaty lies not so much in the fact that it provides for arbitration as in the fact that it aims at making arbitration the regular and permanent method of settling international disputes.

The policy of isolation which our country has wisely pursued for the century past cannot be maintained perpetually. When Washington wrote his farewell address the danger of our getting dragged into the mighty struggle then raging in Europe was a real and serious danger, against which we needed to be solemnly warned. Since then times have changed, and are changing. From a nation scarcely stronger than Portugal, we have become equal to the strongest. Railways, telegraphs and international industries are neighbor of every other part. To preserve a policy of isolation will not always be possible, nor will it be desirable. Situations will arise (if they have not already arisen) in which such moral weight as the United States can exert will be called for. The pacification of Europe, therefore, is not an affair that is foreign to our interests. In that, as in every other aspect of the Christian policy of "peace on earth and good-will to men," we are most deeply concerned; and every incident, like the present arbitration treaty, that promises to advance us even by one step toward the sublime result, it is our solemn duty to welcome and encourage by every means within our power.—[John Fiske, in Atlantic Monthly for March.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

A HORSELESS WAGON IN 1861.

Made and Used by an Elizabeth Man with Great Success.

In these days of bike-wheeled sulkies, rubber-tired carriages, auto-bicycles and tricycles, and auto-mobile carriages of many sorts, when cable traction and electricity have superseded other powers for driving street cars, and the horse seems about to be replaced by mechanism for all draught purposes, it may be interesting to know that one of the earliest successful self-propelling carriages made in this country was owned and used in Newark in 1861 or '62.

Mr. Joseph E. Ralph of the Atlantic Highlands remembers this carriage, and in fact during the years mentioned he says he was permitted to run it up and down Orchard street a number of times, although he was only a lad at the time. The carriage belonged to the late Joseph Battin, well known as a hydraulic engineer. He built the water works in Elizabeth, N. J., and a large part of the stock of the water company there belonged to him when he died. He lived in Broad street, and his property ran through to Orchard street. His stable faced Orchard street, and Mr. Ralph's family lived upon Orchard street, about a block away. Mr. Ralph says that at this time Mr. Battin had got rid of the horses which he had been accustomed to use and had replaced them with a carriage driven by steam. This was what might be called a light wagon, although it was of necessity much heavier than a light driving wagon. It had two seats, and the engineer, who always went out with the machine, occupied the rear seat. The front seat was for the owner, and he did the steering with a round hand wheel in front, something like the grip wheel on a Broadway cable car. The wheel had below it a cog-wheel, and this engaged with a toothed half-circle segment that was bolted to the fifth wheel of the front axle.

Mr. Ralph says he remembers the steering gear very well, because it took several turns of the steering wheel to bring the wheels around enough to turn a sharp corner, and it required lively work to get the wheels back again in line quickly enough to straighten the course of the carriage before it ran up on the sidewalk. This peculiarity was apt to make a new hand at steering the carriage lose his head.

On the other hand, he remembers very little of the driving engines and gear. The engineer attended to these, and it was through a boyish acquaintance with the engineer that he was permitted at times to mount the driving seat and steer. That Mr. Battin got a great deal of service onto the carriage Mr. Ralph is certain. Mr. Battin went out in it often, and frequently stayed away with it for several days. At these times it was understood by the neighbors that he was engaged up in the hills or about Elizabeth in superintending work on the water works or dams that he was building. If this was true and the wagon was capable of traveling over the sticky roads which that country had in bad weather in those days, the carriage must have been unusually strong and useful.

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TEA KETTLE.
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AT PRICES WHICH CANNOT FAIL TO MEET WITH YOUR APPROVAL.
NIGHT DRESSES,
25c., 45c., 50c., 75c., 85c., $1, etc.
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25c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., 85c., etc.
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25c., 30c., 35c., 45c., 50c., 60c., 75c., etc.
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50c., 75c., 85c., 90c., $1, $1.25, etc.
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Regular Southern Darkies' Performance will be given every night.
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Come one, come all. Don't forget the date.
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BEEF, IRON AND WINE.
A tonic and stimulant of great power, that invigorates the digestive organs, improves the appetite and enriches the blood; an invaluable preparation for those who are recovering from sickness. It gives energy and tone to the system, a specific for that tired feeling complained of by so many.
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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

This Morning's News.

TURKEY'S FLEET.

Credit of £500,000 Asked for to Fit it Out.

Active Preparations for War with Greece.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The ministry of marine has asked the government for a credit of £500,000 (Turkish) to defray the expenses incurred in preparing and mobilizing the Turkish fleet. Two squadrons are now being prepared. The first, which will comprise four warships and ten torpedo boats, will sail within five days under command of Vice Admiral Falk. The second will be commanded by Vice Admiral Hassan, and will consist of five warships and ten torpedo boats. Fifty thousand naval reserves have been summoned for service in addition to the Redifs of the Third army corps, now at Salonika, and the Redifs of Trebizond have also been ordered to join their colors, making altogether 70,800 men who will be concentrated near the Greek frontier.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A despatch from Athens says it is reported there that a part of the "Corps of Occupation," commanded by Colonel Vassos, today attacked the tower of Boncolion in Crete. The Turkish garrison, after a brief resistance, yielded and the Greek force took possession.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily News says it is reported in the lobby among the Unionist members of the House of Commons that it is not likely that the powers will seriously attempt to dislodge the Greeks from the island of Crete, but that their presence will, after a decent interval, be acquiesced in, with a view to the ultimate annexation of the island to the Greek kingdom. It is whispered that King George was made aware beforehand that the action taken by Greece would not be resisted desperately.

ATHENS, Feb. 17.—Later advices from Crete confirm the rumors that detachments of marines have been landed from the foreign warships at Heraklion, Retimo and Sitia. The officer in command of the French marines who compose the force of occupation at Retimo, the advices say, has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of that place.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Daily News publishes a despatch from its correspondent at Canea, Crete, saying that, accompanied by an escort of six hundred insurgents, the writer visited the Greek camp at Platanias, a short distance west of Canea, where he found the Greek force occupying a lofty and virtually inaccessible fortress. Colonel Vassos, who commanded the troops, is, the correspondent says, thoroughly prepared for an advance, and is only awaiting instructions from Athens to move. In the meantime the troops are showing the greatest impatience to begin operations.

The correspondent further states that skirmishes are constantly occurring in the hills around Platanias between Bashi-Bazouks and the insurgents, who are rapidly gathering around the camp, and will at the present rate shortly number 20,000. The presence of the Greek troops in the island, with the consequent hope that a settlement of the difficulty will shortly be reached, alone prevents the slaughter of every Moslem outside the occupied towns in Crete. The withdrawal of the Greeks, the correspondent declares, would be followed by events which the flags of the European powers would be powerless to avert, besides a dynastic revolution in Greece.

CANEA, Crete, Feb. 17.—As the result of a conference of the commanders of the foreign squadrons held on board the Italian flagship today, Admiral Canevaro sent a note to the Greek consul, informing him that any attack on the part of Greece upon Canea, Retimo, Sitia or Heraklion would be repulsed by the warships of the powers. The consul was also warned that all further hostile action on the part of Christian insurgents and Greek troops in other parts of the island must cease at once.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—At the special meeting of the council of ministers which was held at the Yildiz palace Monday, it was decided to leave the pacification of the island of Crete in the hands of the powers. The council also adopted military measures to be taken on the Greek frontier, appointing Edhem Pasha, who directed the Turkish military operations at Zeitoun in 1896, to the command of the troops at Elassona, and decided to call out the Redifs of the Third army corps, stationed at Salonika. The measures are purely defensive, and were taken with a view of meeting an emergency.

The sultan has informed the foreign diplomats that he is greatly pleased at the landing of foreign marines and blue jackets at Canea.

SHORTAGE OF $10,240.

Plymouth's Town Clerk and Treasurer a Defaulter.

PLYMOUTH, Mass., Feb. 17.—The announcement today that Town Clerk and Treasurer George S. Dyer had defaulted created great excitement, and tonight nothing else is talked of. Town Auditor James D. Thurber has been examining the town books for several days, and was greatly surprised to find a shortage of $10,240. The affair was kept quiet until today, when the selectmen, being sure of the amount, made it public. Mr. Dyer resigned his position last evening, and B. F. Ward, collector of taxes, was appointed treasurer pro tem. It is not known what became of the money, but he is thought to have been speculating in stocks. He was president of the New England Drug Company, and that probably took some funds.

This afternoon the town's amount of the defalcation was paid by relatives of Mr. Dyer, his bondsmen, James D. Thurber, William S. Morrissey, Dr. E. D. Hill, N. N. H. Hubbard and Charles T. Holmes, not being called upon. Mr. Dyer will not talk on the subject. When informed of the shortage he was surprised and said: "I did not think it was so much." The selectmen are holding a meeting this evening, and it is not known what will be done. No arrest has been made.

Mr. Dyer is the son of the late George Dyer, president of the Old Colony National Bank, is a prominent member of Plymouth Lodge, A. F. and A. M., and also a member of Old Colony Commandery, Knights Templar. For some time he was treasurer of Pilgrimage Church. Several years ago he was in the insurance business in Brockton and afterwards in this town. He was clerk of the Old Colony National Bank, and a few years ago was elected town clerk and treasurer, also a member of the board of registration. Mr. Dyer is an ex-captain of the Standish Guards. He is at his farm tonight with his wife and family.

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Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25c.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Immigration Bill at Last Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The immigration bill, which has been so zealously championed by Mr. Lodge and favored by nearly all the New England Senators, and which has been fought over in the Senate at different times during both sessions of the present Congress, and several times modified to meet the strong objections of different Senators, was finally passed by the upper house this afternoon by a vote of 34 to 31, and now goes to the President. The small majority in favor of the bill caused general surprise, as it was not supposed that the opposition was numerically so strong. A good deal of it was undoubtedly developed during the four hours' debate today. It was participated in chiefly by the opponents of the measure, and was followed with a good deal of interest. The strongest criticism was directed against section 4, which applies to citizens of Canada and other countries who come into the United States seeking work for a short season of the year only. Indeed, the other sections of the bill are regarded as only slightly modifying existing law. One of the strongest arguments against the bill was made in a speech by Mr. Palmer of Illinois, who in two weeks will yield his seat to William E. Mason, and thus close an exceptionally honorable career in the Senate, to which he was first elected as long ago as 1862. The vote in detail was as follows:

Yeas: Republicans—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Baker, Brown, Burrows, Chandler, Cullom, Elkins, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Hoar, Lodge, McBride, Merrill, Nelson, Perkins, Platt, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Sewall, Sherman, Thurston and Wetmore—26.

Democrats—Messrs. Chilton, Faulkner, Hill, Martin—4.

Silverites—Messrs. Pettigrew and Teller—2.

Populists—Messrs. Butler and Peffer—2.

Total, 34.

Nays: Republicans—Messrs. Carter, Hansbrough, Hawley, Shoup—4.

Democrats—Messrs. Bacon, Bate, Berry, Blanchard, Caffery, Call, Cockrell, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Lindsay, Mills, Mitchell (Wisconsin), Morgan, Murphy, Palmer, Pasco, Pugh, Roach, Tillman, Turple, Vest, Vilas, Voorhees and White—25.

Silverite—Mr. Mantle—1.

Populist—Mr. Stewart—1.

Total, 31.

The bill having at last passed Congress, it is interesting to recall a statement made with great positiveness and on high authority not long ago, to the effect that the President would veto it. Whether or not the changes made in conference have satisfied him is not positively known, but there is a feeling that they have not, and that the measure will be returned without the executive approval.

The House considered several matters of relatively minor importance. There was a spirited debate early in the day over the conference report on a bill to pension the widow of Captain J. Scott Payne of the Fifth United States cavalry. The House had reduced the amount of $50 fixed by the Senate to $30, but its conferees had yielded to the Senators. As a result of the debate today the House refused to ratify this action, and sent the bill back with instructions to the conferees to insist on the limit of $30.

The conference report on the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill was agreed to. The principal changes therein relate to the government of the Congressional library. The bill as agreed to authorizes the President to appoint a librarian and a superintendent, to be confirmed by the Senate, who shall receive a salary of $5,000 a year each, and shall appoint the subordinates in their respective departments—187 in all. The bill carries a total appropriation of $21,717,767.

The contested election case of Hopkins against Kendall, from the Tenth Kentucky district, in which the majority report confirms the title of the contestee, a Democrat, to his seat, occupied the last two hours of the day. The vote will be taken at 3 o'clock tomorrow.

CABINET GOSSIP.

New York Men Working for a Place for Whitelaw Reid.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 17.—President-elect McKinley is still following the drifting policy regarding the two places in his cabinet which are not yet filled. Not until last night did he finally give up hope of having Mark Hanna as a member of his official household. Mr. Hanna said this afternoon on the way to Cleveland, that he had never been in doubt about his own course. "I am anchored where I have been from the beginning," he said, "and that is outside the cabinet. When I make a decision it is final." This is the first time the national chairman has permitted a formal statement of his determination.

Senator-elect Platt and the organization are still sending recommendations in behalf of General Stewart L. Woodford, but Whitelaw Reid and Cornelius N. Bliss are silent. In case he does not go to Cleveland Saturday, Major McKinley may have a few visitors who will help him solve the cabinet situation, both as to New York and the South.

While he will not see the horde of petty office-seekers beween now and inauguration, his health has so far improved that he will be able to consult with the men whose opinions he wants. Major McKinley was able to take a twenty-minute ride in the warm sunshine this afternoon, and Dr. Phillips said tonight that he was much improved. The day for promiscuous receptions is over, however, and for the remainder of Major McKinley's stay in Canton he will receive only such guests as come by appointment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—An effort is being made to secure the appointment of Whitelaw Reid as Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Reid was a candidate for Secretary of State until John Sherman's appointment, and then he became a candidate for ambassador to Great Britain. His friends say that he could have had this place if his family had not objected, fearing the effects of the English climate upon his health.

Those who are familiar with his latest ambition say that John D. Long has not positively been slated for the navy, but that McKinley merely asked him if he would accept, and that he answered that he would. Mr. Long's friends say he would take no other cabinet position.

Mr. Reid's advocates think his appointment, as it would carry comparatively little patronage, would not be opposed by the machine. The machine leaders, on the contrary, declare that it would certainly precipitate trouble, and they are unwilling to believe that there is any chance of Mr. Reid's appointment. They say that a definite agreement has been made by Major McKinley not to put a New York man into the cabinet without the endorsement of the organization.

LYNN, Mass., Feb. 17.—The following letter was received here today by a gentleman high in the Republican councils of the state, from a gentleman in Canton, Ohio, who has a national reputation, and who enjoys the confidence of President-elect McKinley:

The Southern member of President-elect McKinley's cabinet will be Hon. James A. Gary of Maryland. This information comes from private sources, close to the future executive.

Mr. McKinley has been much disturbed over the selection of the Southern member. If this is consummated, it will be satisfactory to the people of the South. Mr. Gary is the largest manufacturer in the South of cotton goods. His mills at Ellicott City and at other points in the state have made him very wealthy. He is a protectionist of the most prominent type. He will bring to the cabinet culture, education and that rare old type of Southern hospitality that will please the people. It is understood that he will be Postmaster-General.

Mr. James A. Gary's first introduction to politics was as a candidate for member of Congress from the Fifth Maryland district. He failed of an election. He never was elected to public office. Living in the home county of Senator Gorman, he was overwhelmed by his own county vote.

THE IMMIGRATION BILL.

Classes Which Will be Shut Out by the Proposed Law.

An interesting question arises as to how the immigration bill adopted by Congress will operate. What nations will be largely excluded from our shores by its reading and writing test, and what nations will come in about as freely as hitherto?

Taking first the countries that send us the most immigrants, statistics show that out of 67,515 over fourteen years of age, coming from Italy during the last fiscal year, 31,374 could neither read nor write; out of 67,053 from Austria-Hungary, 23,773; out of 35,198 from Russia proper, 12,816. These three countries, then, will be greatly affected by the new law.

On the other hand, out of 25,334 from Germany, over fourteen years of age, all but 750 could both read and write; out of 7,818 from Norway, all but 93; out of 18,824 from Sweden, all but 219; out of 37,496 from Ireland, all but 2,626; out of 15,622 from England, all but 850. Thus all those countries would not be materially affected.

The contrast, however, between these two sets of countries is greater than we have just presented, for the reason that there must be added to Austria-Hungary's list 1,730 persons who cannot write; to Russia's, 1,667; to Italy's, 25. Since the new law requires both reading and writing, these figures will swell the numbers of those who under it, last year, would have been excluded as illiterate.

If we pass to the countries that send us fewer immigrants, we find that out of 2,067, over fourteen years of age, from Portugal, no fewer than 1,589 could neither read nor write; out of 517 from Poland, 230; out of 140 from European Turkey, 44. In contrast with these figures we have out of 2,022 from Switzerland, over fourteen years of age, only 15 unable both to read and write, and out of 2,729 from Denmark, only 26.

Looking at the percentages of those who cannot both read and write, we find that last year the new bill would have excluded from Switzerland and from Denmark not one person in a hundred, over fourteen years old, these countries leading the education record among immigrants with percentages of only .79 and .95 of illiteracy. Sweden and Norway follow close upon them with only 1.16 and 1.18.

The next group is headed by Germany, with 2.96, a good showing for an immigration so great, although, as has been seen, decidedly beaten by Scandinavia, on a still larger immigration. The figures of the Netherlands are 4.16; of France, 4.88; of England, 5.44; of Scotland, 5.70. Above 10 per cent. we find Finland, 11.82; Wales, 12.54; Belgium, 14.46; Spain, 15.81. Roumania raises the rate to 21.03, and Greece to 26.21, while Turkey in Europe follows the latter with 31.43.

Continuing among nations of the greatest illiteracy, we have Russia proper, with 41.14, and Poland, with 47.78. Austria must be subdivided, Bohemia and Moravia having only 11.45, whereas Galicia and Bukowina reach the enormous percentage of 60.37, the remainder of Austria being credited with 36.38, and Hungary with 46.51. Italy puts in a solid 54.58 per cent. of illiteracy, while Portugal surpasses all rivals with 77.69 of immigrants last year unable both to read and write.

From these figures of the government's immigration statistics the way in which the bill will operate is clear. The commissioner of immigration pointed out in his last report that, with some exceptions, illiteracy and poverty among immigrants went hand in hand. It is said that while the average money brought by the German, for instance, was $30, the Russian brought $6.75, the Italian $8.50, and the Austro-Hungarian $11.70. And yet, he noted, a man who could not read and write on coming here might become a vigorous, wealth-producing, useful and loyal citizen. Still, if the test of education is adopted at all, it must necessarily be on broad lines, even if some good immigrants are excluded.

It is possible that one effect of the new bill, assuming that it will become a law, may be to stimulate the study of reading and writing among illiterate immigrants. The steamships may find it for their interest to help along the cause of education. And thus the ratio of exclusion from the operation of the law may not really prove as high as we have just indicated.—[New York Sun.

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The cottages are delightfully situated by the sea, handsomely furnished and fitted with every modern improvement, located at the east end of the celebrated bathing beach, where there is a private bath house for each cottage. Apply to

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165 Spring street, or to Real Estate Agents.

Furnished Cottages

To Rent for the season of 1897, from $200 to $1,500.

Farms and Building Sites for Sale

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Improved and Unimproved Properties in any part of Jamestown.

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Bay View House, - Jamestown, R. I.

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HAY AND GRAIN,

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Opposite Postoffice.

New Goods.

Dresden Umbrella Handles.

All kinds of silk and gloria for coverings, from 75c. to $1. New umbrellas for sale or made to order. Second-hand furniture bought and sold.

ROCCO BARONE, LOCKSMITH,

13 MARKET SQUARE.

B & K TRADE MARK

SPECIAL EXHIBITION

At the Perry House,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18 and 19.

Messrs. Browning, King & Co., Westminster and Eddy streets, Providence, present their compliments, and ask leave to inform you of a special exhibition, in advance of the spring opening, of a few exclusive spring and summer styles in Boys' and Children's wear, to be shown by sample only, and for which orders will be taken for future delivery.

These garments include fancy suits in wash materials, and novelties in sailor and junior suits not to be found elsewhere, and in two-piece short trouser suits, for boys of from three to sixteen years of age.

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WESTMINSTER AND EDDY STS.

PROVIDENCE.

All Cleaning

about the house, paint, floors, pots and pans, dishes and glassware, silver and tinware, can be done better, quicker and cheaper with

GOLD DUST WASHING POWDER

than with any other cleansing compound. Largest package—greatest economy.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

Chicago, St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

BICYCLES.

WANTED.

All Bicycle Riders

To bring in their machines for repair before the spring rush commences. We do repairing of every description and guarantee you a first-class job.

Bailey & Co.,

MACHINISTS,

17 MILL STREET.

'97 Eagles HAVE ARRIVED.

Call and see them—they are beauties. Now is the time to have your cycle re-enameled, re-nickeled or repaired as the case may be. Drop me a line and I will call and get it. Charges are right at the largest and best repair shop in the city.

Geo. W. Smith, Machinist,

SALESROOM AND WORKSHOP,

99 Thames Street.

READ'S BLOCK. MAROON FRONT.

Eclipse Wheel

Stands the Test.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN TESTIMONIALS.

THE BALL CUPS WILL CUT GLASS.

Prices still $65 and $100 for the Eclipse of all wheels.

I have on hand a few second-hand machines but little used.

C. F. D. Fayerweather, Jr., Agent.

HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.

J. W. HORTON & CO.,

UPHOLSTERERS

—AND—

CABINET MAKERS,

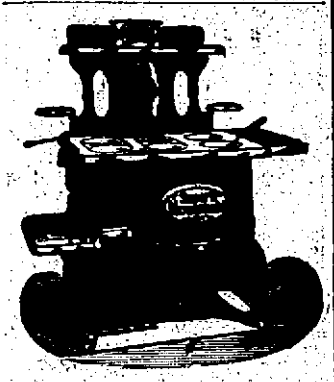
ALSO DEALERS IN

Carpets, Rugs and Mattings.

Mattresses Made and Made Over.

42 CHURCH STREET.

J. W. Horton. F. A. Ward.



I would call the attention of the public to the very large assortment of

Parlor and Cooking Stoves and Ranges

(Probably the largest in this city) comprising various styles ranging in price from $2.50 to $60.

OUR HOUSE SERIES, consisting of a large number of patterns are well worth the trouble of inspection even if you don't purchase. Keep the bargain in mind.

JAMES F. MARDEN.

A. HAMMETT,

Lumber and Hardware

Brick, Lime and Cement,

Drain and Sewer Pipe,

Paints, Oils, etc.

319 & 321 Thames Street.

PROVISIONS.

R.I. Turkeys and Ducks,

SWEETBREADS, GAME,

Mushrooms, Tomatoes, String Beans, Radishes, etc.

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET,

303 Thames Street.

Fresh from New York City and at New York Market Prices.

Cauliflower, Lettuce, Spinach, Parsley, Celery, Egg Plant, Etc.

Island Eggs, received daily, 30c. a doz.

Fancy Creamery Butter, 24c. a lb.

THE BEST QUALITY IN THE CITY.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

SOUTH SIDE MARKET,

364 Spring Street.

N. B.—If permitted to call for orders, goods will be delivered promptly.

Pure Lard,

By the tub, 4 3-4c. a pound.

R. I. EGGS,

Received daily, 25c. a dozen.

J. A. & H. H. BARKER,

340 & 342 THAMES STREET.

IF YOU WANT GOOD QUALITY OF

Meats, Poultry,

BUTTER OR CANNED GOODS,

WE CAN QUOTE PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

A. A. TILLEY & CO.

If you want something nice

For Christmas dinner, have your pies made from

SLOCUM'S PIE MEAT,

The best ever put on the market. Made by Wm. T. Slocum, Middletown, and sold by

F. B. Coggeshall,

2 & 4 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

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AND FURNITURE REPAIRING.

John S. Langley,

Funeral Director and Embalmer.

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Office, 16 Franklin St. Telephone at office and residence.
Residence, 1 School St.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Peter Faerber,

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Manufacturer of High Grade

CARBONATED BEVERAGES

—AND—

All Kinds of Mineral Waters.

All goods are manufactured from distilled water. Orders left at Geo. Sharpe's store, 173 Thames street, will also receive prompt attention.

Large type in great variety for window signs at the Daily News Job Office, No. 207 Thames Street.

ST. ANDREW'S BROTHERHOOD.

Annual Meeting of the New England Assembly in Providence.

The annual meeting of the New England Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew will be held in Providence, beginning Saturday and lasting three days. The local chapters will be represented by delegates. During the three days there will be a business meeting, devotional exercises, and addresses to the delegates and members by prominent clergymen and laymen. The order of exercises is as follows:

Saturday, Feb. 20—7:30 to 9 p. m., reception to delegates and members in Grace Church.

Sunday, Feb. 21—7:30 a. m., corporate Communion, Grace Church; 10:45, "Charge to the Brotherhood," Church of the Messiah, Rev. William Frisby, Boston; 4:30 p. m., address, Y. M. C. A. Hall, men only, subject, "Glorifying God in Our Bodies," Rev. C. H. Brent, Boston; 3 p. m., conference on the boys' department of the Brotherhood, Y. M. C. A. Hall, W. F. Keach, Providence, chairman; speakers, Rev. R. B. Parker, Providence, and William Whittaker, North Adams; 7:30 p. m., evening prayer, St. John's Church, address, "Social Righteousness and Power of the Church to Proclaim It;" speakers, Rev. John S. Lindsay, D. D., Boston, and Hon. Rathbone Gardner, Providence.

Monday, Feb 22—7:30 a m., Communion at St. Stephen's Church; 9:30 a. m., business meeting at the parish house of St. John's Church; 11 a m., conference, chairman, Hewitt Smith, Providence; subjects, "Hotel Work," F. A. Gaylord, Harry Reed, Boston; "House-to-House Visiting," Rev. Edward L. Atkinson, Boston; "Country Chapters," M. K. Thomas, Wallingford, Conn., Rev. James B. Thomas, Cohasset, Mass., and others; 2 p. m., conference; "Rescue Work," Samuel Finlay Jones, of St. Stephen's Rescue Mission, Boston, Mass.; "Personal Work in Hospitals and Prisons," John Seely Ward, Jr., Council member of New York; "The Buffalo Convention," John W. Wood, general secretary; 7:30 p. m., addresses by prominent speakers at Grace Church.

STRUCTURAL DEFECTS IN GUNBOAT ANNAPOLIS.

Gunboat Annapolis, which is one of the sister ships of gunboat Newport, was yesterday towed into the Brooklyn navy yard from the Crescent Shipbuilding Company's dry dock at Elizabethport, and according to a New York evening paper it will cost the government many thousands of dollars before the boat can be put in commission.

Two weeks ago the Annapolis was launched by the Crescent company, and was to have gone into commission at once. But the initial trial trip showed serious structural defects. The government officials in charge of the inspection found that the action of the screw propeller was irregular and uncertain, and that there were imperfections in the copper sheathing on the keel that made an entirely new bottom necessary.

The authorities at Washington were notified and the Crescent company was ordered to have the gunboat towed to Brooklyn, where she will be dry-docked in order to have a new propeller hung. It is a question now whether the government will accept the boat from the company. The needed repairs will be very expensive and will mean practically the gunboat's exterior-re-construction. That the Crescent company is not allowed to make the repairs is alleged to be significant.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Congressman Bull has returned to Washington.

—Mrs. A. C. Titus is visiting her son in Salem, Mass.

—Miss Florence Sanborn has gone to New York for a visit.

—A renewal of pension has been granted to Timothy Colbert of this city.

—Captain C. C. Churchill, U. S. N., who has been ill for some time, is convalescent.

—Mrs. William H. Cotton and Miss Cotton are visiting Mrs. J. Frank Waters in Boston.

—The German service at the Zabriskie Memorial Church this evening will begin at 7 o'clock.

—John H. Simmons has sold to Mary E. Simmons the estate on the corner of Spruce street and Spruce court.

—Extensive improvements are being made to the interior of the store occupied by the Whitfield Tusk Company.

—The funeral of the late Francis J. Kinzler took place this morning from the residence of his son. It was private, only the immediate family being present. Rev. J. H. MacDonald officiated.

—Charles Gardner of Aquidneck Park, with Prince Alcander, trotted a tie on New Boston road, out of Fall River, Tuesday, his antagonist being Mr. Allen of Stony Brook, with the mare Columbia. Each horse won one heat.

THE FLEET MANOEUVRES ENDED.

The vessels of the north Atlantic squadron will weigh anchor next Saturday and sail away from Charleston. The manoeuvres are over, and the remainder of the week will be devoted by the officers of the squadron to participating in the program the Charleston people have arranged for their entertainment during the visit of Secretary Herbert and his party.

It is probable, however, that the Secretary will desire to see some of the night work by the fleet, in which event, of course, his wishes will be gratified.

Admiral Bunce thinks that a great deal of valuable information has been obtained by the night exercises of the fleet. It was generally supposed that the work of the vessels would be much more comprehensive than it has been, and the mystery made of the program by the Navy Department is inexplicable. The program comprehended nothing more than gun drills, night signalling and a test of the power of search lights.

The expected night target practice has not taken place. In the daylight trials of the big guns no damage resulted to any of the vessels. The flagship New York did excellently, her projectiles striking the target twenty times.

The New York, the Massachusetts, the Indiana and the Columbia will go directly to Hampton Roads and thence to New York, where they are scheduled to anchor by March. The Dolphin will return to Florida for filibustering duty in company with the Vesuvius. One of the vessels—probably the Amphitrite—will remain over until Monday for inspection by the Georgia naval militia, which will visit Charleston on Sunday. The Maine will go to Port Royal for coal, and thence to New Orleans to participate in the Mardi Gras festivals. It is understood that the Terror, if not at Charleston by Saturday, will join the big ships en route to Hampton Roads. The Puritan is not expected.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cts and 25 cts. per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

SHORT-SUIT PLAY.

Classes of Hands That Require Gambit Treatment.

Just as there are several distinct classes of hands from which trumps should be led originally, several other distinct classes from which the small-card opening of the best plain suit is demanded, and still another class from which the high-card opening is imperative, so there are several distinct classes of hands that require gambit treatment. These I shall at first outline and then discuss in detail.

In considering the trump attack and the small-card and high-card openings we have hitherto paid little attention to the weaker elements of hands—the short suits that are worthless for trick-winning purposes. Trump strength, the best plain suit and means of re-entry have been the only characteristics of a hand that we wanted to examine. Now that we come to the study of the gambit, however, we must take into account weak suits as well as strong, though the trick-winning elements of the hand are still of paramount importance.

It is by a process of exclusion that we reason out every case of gambit opening. Taking the more forward openings as standards, we must study the gambit by comparison. Given a hand to be opened, we first ask: "Is it good enough for the trump attack?" If the answer is "No," then follows the question: "Is it adapted to the long-suit game, small-card opening?" Or: "Does it call for the opening of a high-card sequence?" If the answer is still "No," we resort to the gambit. I wish the student to bear this in mind clearly—the gambit or short-suit lead is not a thing that we look for, first of all, in determining how a hand should be opened, but is a resource that we adopt only after considering and rejecting the idea of a stronger opening. At the same time we must not regard the gambit as an unfavorable or hopeless resource, or as a dernier ressort. Our theory is, on the contrary, that if the hand does not contain the elements of strength which justify the trump attack or the long-suit form of strategy, the gambit or short-suit game is the best method of handling it. Sometimes the player's judgment is sorely taxed to decide between the "long" and the "short" openings, in which case the "short" is generally the safer. In a word, if the hand plainly indicates the trump attack or long-suit opening, so play it; but if there is reasonable doubt, don't.

The easiest way to get at the classification of gambit hands is by taking trump strength as the fundamental criterion. Let us suppose, first, that the hand contains great trump strength—five or more, or four very good ones—but no long plain suit (at least four cards). Now, in our study of the trump attack we agreed that this sort of hand ought to be opened with the trump if each plain suit is headed by a high or supporting card—ten or better—and it follows, if the high or supporting card is absent from one or more of the plain suits, that the proper opening is not the trump, but the plain-suit gambit. For example, from hearts (trump), K, 10, 7, 5, 4, clubs, J, 5, 4; diamonds, 7, 4, 3; spades, A, 8, lead the C J. The first class of gambit is therefore from hands containing trump strength, but no long plain suit, nor all-round plain-suit strength or support (see "Whist Openings," page 135).

Again, if, with fair trump strength, there are a good plain suit and means of re-entry, we think the long-suit game is the most favorable form of strategy; but if the means of re-entry are lacking, or if the long plain suit is weak, we generally prefer the gambit—from hearts (trump), K, 10, 7, 3; clubs, K, 9, 8, 5, 4; diamonds, 10, 3; spades, 9, 3, lead the D 10, because there is no re-entry outside of the long suit, and from hearts (trump), J, 8, 6, 4; clubs, A, 5, 4, 2; diamonds, K, 7, 3; spades, J, 10, lead the S J, because the long club suit is so weak; hence the second class of gambit opening—from hands containing trump strength and one good plain suit, without re-entry, and the third class—from hands containing trump strength, one weak long, plain suit, re-entry in a second, and a gambit card in the third.

All other gambit hands—namely, those which do not contain trump strength—may for the present be grouped in one class, the fourth. But we shall see that subdivisions may be made, depending chiefly on the character of the gambit suit and presenting some strategic peculiarities.

It frequently happens that, after selecting the gambit as the proper opening from a hand, the player has a choice between two short suits. In this contingency it is usually best to lead the highest available supporting card. The student will understand, of course, that he must not risk the loss of a possible trick-winning card, such as a queen twice guarded. We use the queen as a gambit card only when it is accompanied by the jack or by just one small card, or is single. The king we thus offer to sacrifice only when it is single, and seldom then, and the ace and one small card we sometimes, but rarely, employ as a gambit suit. Perhaps the best of all gambit combinations is the jack and one small card, and the jack and two are permissible. We hardly ever go below the 8 for a gambit opening, and we should never lead "short" so small a card that partner may mistake it for a long suit lead. Cards in sequence form the best gambit suits, such as Q J, J 10, 10 9, etc.

Besides the strength—that is, supporting strength—of the gambit suit, we should also take into account its length. Whether or not a suit of only two cards is better to open than a suit of three, the strength of the two suits being about the same, depends on the rest of the hand. No general rule on this point can be formulated. A detailed examination of various sorts of hands will be necessary to a correct understanding of the relative values of various sorts of short suits. Our theory deals not so much with individual suits in a hand as with the combination of all the suits, or the hand as a whole. E. C. HOWELL.

LEFT THE HOUSE BEHIND, BUT TOOK ALL THE HENS.

Some time during Tuesday night a hen house on Hall avenue was visited by enterprising poultry thieves, who left the building behind them when they took their departure. The owner is thankful to have his house, but he would have preferred to have also the good-looking pullets and hens which the midnight visitors forgot to leave. Fresh eggs are scarce and valuable, and hens are not just now so liberal in their deposits of eggs that those which are received are at all unwelcome. If any one sees a suspicious supply of cooked chicken in certain houses, he may know that the rightful owner of those birds lives up in the Second Ward, and wishes he had them alive again.

SWEET FORGET-ME-NOT.

Azure eyes a-twinkle,
Amber locks a-curl,
Silver laugh a-tinkle,
Shining teeth o' pearl;
When she is nigh
I gaze and sigh;
I cannot fly
The spot;
There is no fairer blossom than
My sweet Forget-me-not.

Poets sing of beryls,
Gems of peerless hue;
Could they meet the perils
In her eyes of blue,
Each captive wight
To be her knight
With wild delight
Would plot;
For she can smile to witch the world,
My sweet Forget-me-not.

When the blossoms shimmer
In the dawn o' May,
When her glee grows dimmer
On our wedding day,
And in my pride
I lead my bride
May joy betide
Her lot;
The blossom o' my heart for aye,
My sweet Forget-me-not!

—[Samuel Minturn Peck, in Boston Transcript.

FANCIES.

When our patience is tried it can generally prove an alibi.—[Life.

"Of course, I am only human——"

"I thought Johnson was wrong when he insisted that you were an ass."—[Indianapolis Journal.

Tyres—Have you named your boy yet?

Spokes—No; my wife and I can't agree. She wants to name him after her wheel and I want to name him after mine.—[Judge.

King—Have a good time at the banquet last night?

Prince—Good time nothing! They treated me like a dog. They made me get up on my hind legs and speak for my dinner.—[Boston Transcript.

Philanthropist—Yours is the first hand organ I have seen for some weeks. Got too cold for them, I suppose.

Organist—Eet ees so, signor. Zee peoples keeps windows shut and notta pay us to mova on.—[New York Weekly.

"Did I understand you to say that you are unmarried, madam?" asked the lawyer who was cross-examining a Chicago woman. "I do not know what you understood me to say," replied the witness; "but that is what I said. I have been unmarried four times."—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Visitor—I am grieved to learn of your mistress's illness. Nothing serious—no great cause for alarm, I trust?

The New French Maid—No, monsieur, nozzing beeg, nozzing grande. Something—what you call leetle, petite. What zey call ze leetle—small—small-pox.—[Tit-Bits.

"There's lots o' min," said Mr. Rafferty, "thot athracts a gred deal av attention widout much thot's substantial to show fur it."

"Thrue fur yez," replied Mr. Dolan; "the lightest man runs up the ladder fastest. But it do be the wan that brings a hod o' bricks wid 'im that r'al'y counts."—[London Figaro.

"Oh, dear Mr. Cocker," exclaimed Mrs. Gazzam, "I am told you are an expert in dogs. I do love dogs so. I have the dearest little pug. His name is Cupid. The sweetest little thing, just as fat as he can be. Now, Mr. Cocker, I want to ask you just one question. You will tell me, I know."

"Certainly, Mrs. Gazzam."

"Is an ocean greyhound anything like a water spaniel?"—[Harper's Bazar.

PERSONALS.

....Rudyard Kipling's sister, Mrs. Fleming, has written a novel of Simla life called "A Pinchbeck Goddess," which will soon be published in London.

....Mrs. La Barthe, a representative of Salt Lake county, recently proposed the first bill ever introduced in a Utah legislature by a woman. The measure was directed against the theatre hat.

....A man who calls himself Count Casimir Soffosynski is in the Philadelphia Hospital dying of consumption. He asserts that he is a nephew of Pulaski, who fought in the Revolution, and died at sea on board the Wasp in 1779.

....Johann Strauss has written a new operetta called "The Goddess of Reason," the book by Willner and Buchbinder. It is to be produced in Vienna, at the Theatre an der Wien. The title role represents the Parisian woman who, at the time of the Revolution, was carried through the streets to represent the Goddess of Reason.

....Mr. Gladstone, by completing his eighty-seventh year, has broken the record of modern times, which had been held by Addington, Lord Sidmouth, who died at over 86. Earl Russell died at 86, the Duke of Wellington at 82, Lord Palmerston and Earl Grey at 81. Of the other prime ministers of Queen Victoria who are dead the Earl of Beaconsfield's age was 77, the Earl of Aberdeen's 76, the Earl of Derby's 80, Viscount Melbourne 69 and Sir Robert Peel's 62. Mr. Gladstone and Sir Robert are the only two premiers who were not peers, or did not accept a peerage from the Queen.

....No one knows just how much the late Mathias Splitog was worth, but he is supposed to have been very nearly a millionaire. He was one of the last of the Wyandotte Indians, and his wealth was largely in the "unearned increment" of lands along the Kaw river, near Kansas city. For one piece of property the Missouri Pacific railroad paid him $160,000. He had considerable ingenuity and a great aptitude for mechanics, and he is said to have built a small steamboat which used to ply the Missouri river between Atchison and Wyandotte. One of Splitog's peculiarities was that he would never sell a piece of land except for gold.

....It has been decided by the committee of Harvard professors and graduates to whom was intrusted the task of suggesting an appropriate memorial of the late Professor Child that it shall take the form of a library for the English department of the university. It is to be called the Child Memorial Library, and will be added to the present collection of the department. The committee has already received contributions amounting to $9,000 and a considerable number of books. Several valuable works from Professor Child's own library have been given by his family. Any funds received will be turned over to the Harvard corporation, and only the interest will be used for the purchase of books, so that the library will be enlarged from year to year. Each volume will have a special book plate.

An experiment with cordite at Woolwich recently shattered a church and a number of shops in the neighborhood, and broke windows, tore down telephone wires, and alarmed the country for ten miles around. A case of cordite was fired to see what the effect would be on twelve other cases placed at some distance. They contained 1,400 pounds of the explosive and made a hole fifteen feet deep and twelve feet wide, sending earth and stones to a distance of a mile.

NONE SUCH MINCE MEAT

Pure—wholesome—delicious. Sold everywhere; take no substitute.
MERRELL-SOULE CO., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Gravel Cured.

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item.)

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2437 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends. In the fall of 1869 he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. Consulting an eminent physician in Philadelphia he was told that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, on July 1, 1893, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a lasting debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy and for disorders of the bladder and urinary organs, says "it will effect a cure if one be possible."

Favorite Remedy is prescribed with unfailing success for rheumatism, dyspepsia and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, $1.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Soap is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A. "How to Prevent Face Humors," mailed free.

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

LATEST MUSIC.

Mariar Mariar (Cat song).
Eliza Jane.
Medici Gavotte Ancien—Pabst.
Intermezzo from Carmen—Bizet.
Phyllis Valse—Babst.
Just Over There. Sacred Solo.
Our Boys March—Watson.
Elsinore March.
Alla Mazurka.
Six Songs.
"Etelka" Mazurka—Paost.

JOHN ROGERS.
210 THAMES STREET.

PIANOS

Pianos Tuned, for Sale and to Rent.

All orders for piano tuning or repairing promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed.

Pianos for sale for cash or on instalments at the lowest market prices.

Pianos to rent by the season or month.

John Vars, 126 Thames Street.

PIANO TUNING.

RALPH WOOD

Rogers's Music Store, 210 Thames Street.

FISCHER ESTABLISHED 1840, PIANOS RENOWNED FOR TONE & DURABILITY

The wonderful popularity enjoyed by the

FISCHER PIANO

For the past FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS is without a parallel in the history of the piano world. During this period over

100,000

Pianos have been manufactured by this firm.

Grand and Upright Pianos

In rare woods and chaste designs. Write for illustrated catalogue.

J. & C. FISCHER,
33 Union Square, West, between 16th and 17th Sts., New York.
—OR—
MANN & ECCLES,
22 Mathewson Street, Providence, R. I.

A NEW LOT OF

Desirable Mouldings

Just opened. Call and see them. Prices low and work satisfactory.

C. Banning's, 67 Broadway.

AGENT FOR BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO. OLD STATEN ISLAND DYE HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 1819.

CLOTHING CYCLONE!

PRICES WRECKED.

Every 50c. you bring to this sale is as big as a dollar anywhere else—often bigger—our choicest clothing is in it. We mean to make this sale memorable to every one who comes. Let the clothing talk.

The merciless edge of our Price-Cutting Knife has cut the selling value of our splendid all wool $12 suits to $6.87.

Men's all wool $3.50 Pants cut to $1.96.

$12 all wool Winter Overcoats can now be bought for the mere fragment of $5.75.

$12 and $15 Overcoats and Ulsters, values are cut down to $7.50.

GLOBE CLOTHING CO., 201 & 203 Thames St., Cheapest Clothiers in R. I. J. U. MAHONEY, Manager.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

PERRY HOUSE.
WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE.
BATH ROAD.
Open All the Year Round.
Winter rates from Sept. 15 to June 15.
American and European plan.
Catering on shortest notice.
Steam heat. A. BENZELIN, Prop.

INSTRUCTION.

Prof. L. Louis, of Boston,
Organist and Musical Director St. Joseph's Church, Teacher of Piano, Organ, Voice Culture and Singing (Italian Method).
Studio, 121 Broadway. Hours, 10 A. M. till 9 P. M.

EDWARD Y. MASON,
Organist and Musical Director Baptist Temple, Fall River, Mass.
Instruction in Organ, Piano and Harmony (Accompanist.) Applications received by mail, or address Studio, 23 Spring St. Mr. Mason is in Newport Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of each week.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,
PRIVATE TUTOR,
Piano Instruction and Accompanying.
1 School Street. Call from 1:30 to 2 P. M.

F. M. SISSON,
Teacher of Penmanship and Bookkeeping.
33 HOWARD STREET.

Carrie Doty-Spooner
(Solo Soprano of New Old South Church, Worcester, Mass.)
INSTRUCTION IN SINGING.
19 Bay View Avenue.

HARRY K. HOWARD,
Teacher of Violin and Cornet.
COR. SPRING AND CHURCH STREETS.

A CLEAN-UP SALE
—IN—
Glassware, China, Lamps, etc.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE WE WILL SELL
A fine Fluted Tumbler for 20c. a dozen.
A Glass Pitcher, reduced from 25c. to 17c.
Celery Trays, reduced from 32c. to 20c.
Sugars, reduced from 10c. to 6.
Cream Pitchers, reduced from 8c. to 4c.
Syrup Jugs, reduced from 30c. to 20c.
Decanters, reduced from 80c. to 50c.
4-piece Sets, reduced from 50c. to 30c.
Rose Bowls at 12c. and 20c.
Bouquet Holders at 5c.

ON PIECES OF DECORATED HAVILAND WARE WE MAKE A DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.

112-piece Haviland China Sets, former price $34, now for $28.
112-piece Wedgwood China Sets, former price $9, now $6.
A lot of odds in Tinware for less than half the former prices.
Dover Egg Beaters for 5c.
Mrs. Potts' Sad Irons at 49c. per set.
A Mop and Stick for 17c.
Fine Baskets cut to nearly half price.
Lamps at from 20 to 30 per cent discount.
We have some 200 Brooms that are worth 30c, which we will close out for 19c.
Aluminum goods marked down to cost.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS BY

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.
FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.

Arctic Ice Co.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL ICE.

This company is prepared to furnish ice of the best quality and in any quantity desired.

Prompt attention and delivery by experienced drivers. Telephone connection.

OFFICE, COMMERCIAL WHARF.
JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

WHY
use shells loaded with fine blasting powder,
WHEN
we load them for $2.00 a hundred with "Hazzard's rifle powder."
AT SOUTHWICK'S.
Telephone.

OVERSTUFFED.
Turkish and Other Styles of Couches and Chairs of Best Make
AT 30 MILL STREET. GEO. NASON,

THE TRADES.

HEATING
Steam AND Hot Water
HEATING.
Also Plumbing, Electric Lighting and Gas Piping.
LINCOLN HAMMETT & Co.
71 Mill Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The tremendous advantage of good light is too apparent to admit of questioning. And the best is none too good. The only problem is how to secure the right quality without too great an outlay. Just here is where we can be of assistance to you. We know what to do and we know how to do it. Our services are inexpensive and within the reach of all. REMEMBER we are headquarters for the Welsbach light; gas fixtures of all kinds; steam and hot water heating. We execute orders promptly and our work is of the highest quality.

LYNCH & SULLIVAN.
11 Mill Street.

The Richmond Hot Water and Steam Heaters
Speak for themselves Over 250 now in use in Newport.
Barker Bros & Co.
AGENTS,
138 Broadway.

C. A. HILCKEN.
Book Binding
Of all kinds done promptly at lowest prices.
176 THAMES STREET (upstairs.)

SMITH BOSWORTH & CO.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Window Frames, etc.
WEST BROADWAY.

GODDARD & BARLOW,
PRACTICAL
Tinsmiths and Metal Workers,
REAR OF 192 THAMES STREET.
Work done at reasonable rates. Tin roofing and general jobbing.

F. A. ALLAN, JR.,
Carpenter and Builder,
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.
Residence, 18 Farewell Street.
SHOP, 7 CALEB EARLE STREET.

HORSESHOEING, Etc.
HAVING PURCHASED the shop and good will of Mr. Lewis Skinner, on Ferry wharf, I hereby notify the public that I shall carry on the business in connection with my present stand on Commercial wharf. All horseshoeing and jobbing promptly attended to at either place.
J. B. BACHELLER.

J. B. Cottrell,
MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKER,
Warner Street, Opposite Island Cemetery.

W. H. COFFIN,
Carpenter and Builder,
Langley's Wharf, Oppo. P. O.
RESIDENCE 23 BROADWAY.
Jobbing promptly attended to.

T. P. CROWLEY,
Marine Railways.
Shipwright and Spar Maker,
Pile Driving and Dock Building.
NAPHTHA FOR LAUNCHES.
Yards—370 Thames St., and 132 Long Wht.
NEWPORT, R. I.

NEWPORT
Transfer Express Co.

Solicit consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Avenue.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames Street and New York Freight Depot.
E. B. HARRINGTON,
Treasurer and General Manager.

REMEMBER!
—AT—
Hass's, 234 Thames Street,
Second door from Mill street, is the place for
FRESH CUT FLOWERS and PLANTS.
Funeral and wedding work a specialty.
Prices very low. Telephone Connection. Prompt Delivery.

LEONARD'S
Newport Steam Laundry
And Carpet Cleaning Works.
J. B. RICHARDSON, Agent, 286 Thames street.
Orders may also be left at Peckham & Manchester's, 65 Broadway. Telephone connection.

Useful Goods!

CHAFING DISHES,

5 o'clock Teakettles

—AND—

OTHER USEFUL GOODS

AT LOW PRICES.

—AT—

W. K. COVELL'S,

163 Thames Street.

What Follows

Happened in Newport, a city of 20,000 population in Rhode Island, and it happened in open daylight in full view of many of our citizens.

Read no Further

The minister seemed annoyed, the congregation was angry, many of them no doubt using cuss words to themselves, the children and the more curious looking about to see who it was that made every one so uneasy. It was a person with a cough, a hard, deep-seated cough, that might have been cured if attended to in its first stages, but could now be greatly relieved and perhaps cured by a liberal use of Dixon's Great Russian Cough Cordial. Buy a bottle, keep it in the house, use it whenever you get a little cough. It will save you lots of trouble in the future. It is the purest and best Cough Cordial made. Price 35c. per bottle at all druggists and leading grocers. When you ask for this cordial don't take something just as good. It isn't made.

WE BELIEVE

That OUR COALS are the best grades in the market for domestic use. If you do not believe it, it is probably because you haven't had them.

ABRAM ALMY, 173 THAMES ST.

FLORIDA ORANGES,

Grape Fruit,
Malaga Grapes,
Table Raisins,
Tangerine Oranges.

CARRY BROS., - 257 Thames Street.

SOME BEAUTIFUL

Clock Sets,

JUST THE THING FOR A WEDDING GIFT.

Silver Mounted Cut Glass, Hollow Ware in new and artistic designs.

Also Writing Desk, Dresser and Smokers' Table Novelties.

HERRMANN'S.

Valentines and Valentine Papers

AT THE "BIJOU."

Ladies' All-wool Hose, only 20 cents a pair.

Boys' Jersey Suits, to close out will sell at cost.

29 THAMES STREET. MRS. RODDAN.

Don't You Want to Exchange Your Old

PIANO

For a nice upright or grand piano? We would like to secure some second-hand square pianos and we will allow LIBERAL PRICES for them in exchange.

Call and see us and let us talk the matter over with you. We guarantee that PRICES and GOODS SHALL BE RIGHT.

J. H. BARNEY, JR., & CO.,

154 Thames Street.

Piano Tuning.

Our Annual Mark Down.

FLOUR.

Minneapolis Superior A. 1., per bag	68c.
Pillsbury's Best, per bag	70c.
Pillsbury's Best, per bbl.	$5.20
EVAPORATED FRUITS.	
Apples, per lb.	8c.
Apricots, per lb.	10c.
Peaches, per lb.	10c.
Good Large Prunes, per lb.	10c.
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Best's Cracker Dust, per pkg.	10c.
Vermacelli, per pge.	11c.
Italian Paste (Letters) per pkg.	11c.
Instantaneous Tapioca, per pkg.	8c.
Minute Tapioca, per pkg.	8c.
Shredded Wheat Biscuit, per pkg.	11c.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 Washington Square.

"Hattie Butler."

Schooner Hattie Butler has arrived in with a cargo of excellent

WHITE ASH COAL

Clean, dry and well-prepared for domestic use.

PERRY BROTHERS,

Main Office, 187 Thames Street.

Carpets,
Wall Papers,
Window Shades,

DRAPERY MATERIALS,
LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,

138 THAMES STREET.

"RUTH AND BOAZ"

Successful Performance of the Cantata at the Opera House.

The cantata of "Ruth and Boaz," for the benefit of the Mt. Zion African Methodist Episcopal Church, was given its first public presentation at the Opera House last evening, before a good-sized audience, which included a large proportion of white persons. The performance fully sustained the promises which had been made by those who had arranged the entertainment, and drilled the participants. The chorus was specially good, showing the effects of the training by Mr. F. A. Fredericks in its well balanced and accurate singing of the concerted parts and its accurate movements. It sang with a spirit and fervor which fitted admirably the words and music.

The solo work was unvariably good Mrs. Ruth Holmes, who took the part of Ruth has a strong, clear voice, well suited to the character, and sang affectively and pleasingly. Mrs. Emma Taylor, as Naomi, had a difficult part, which was well managed, and her duet with Mrs. Holmes in the first act was one of the best rendered numbers of the evening and was deservedly applauded and encored. The trio by Ruth, Naomi and Orpah was also heartily applauded. Mrs. Ruth Hilton, as Orpah; Mr. John Allen, as Boaz, and Mr. Clarence Buchanan, as the overseer, had solo parts which were well rendered. The quartet, by Messrs. Taylor and Willis and Misses Rice and Brown, in the first act, was also worthy of mention.

The costuming was appropriate to the time of the Bible story, and the entire performance was well worthy of the frequent applause it received. The second performance this evening ought to attract a larger audience. The chorus was made up as follows:

Sopranos—Miss Coxon, Mrs. Burghardt, Misses A. Jennings, L. Brown, F. Richards, B. Smith, A. Jackson, L. Jackson, D. Henderson, E. Brown and M. Brown.

Altos—Misses Hamlin, M. Rice, S. Williams, A. Thompson, R. Henderson, A. Williams, E. Williams and E. Easton.

Tenors—Messrs. B. Brown, H. Williams, N. Willis, R. Mitchell, C. Chappel, H. Graham, A. Lote, H. Schuyler and J. Majors.

Basses—Messrs. Taylor, J. Allen, G. Brogden, L. Williams, J. Brooks, H. Townsend and C. Palmer.

In the harvest scene the following also participated: Harry Walker, Theodore Addison William Thompson, Thomas Johnson, Harry Jackson, Harry Johnson, J. Jackson, Arthur Addison, Alphonso Blake, David Butler, Mollie Jackson, Sophie Ayler, Tillie Ayler, Frankie Hill, America Harris, Mildred Thompson, Sadie Henderson, Almeda Seaforth, Josephine Jennings and Beatrice Brown.

The success of the cantata is due in a great measure to Mr. Fredericks, who originated the stage work, taking the entirely untrained participants and developing therefrom a very satisfactory performance in the stage movements as well as in the singing.

TO SECURE ADDITIONAL ROOM.

Assistant Superintendent Rawson of the Adams Express and Assistant Superintendent Pettingill of the Postal Telegraph Company, who were in town yesterday, made arrangements for material improvements to the north side of the National Bank of Rhode Island building, which these two companies jointly occupy. Each office wants more room than it has at present, and this is to be secured by building an addition to the rear, to be used as a freight room by the express company. Both offices are to be supplied with new desks, and the telegraph office is to be extended further back.

THE ARTILLERY FAIR.

Another large crowd attended the Artillery fair at Masonic hall last evening, and a goodly patronage was bestowed upon the various booths, tables and other departments which offered attractions. The members of Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias, were the special guests of the evening, and brought with them many others. The shooting galleries attracted as large a patronage as any other department, and the contests were close and interesting. In the men's gallery W. D. Sayer, G. A. Schotke, J. H. Cremin and G. W. Fisher were tied on the evening's scores, and on the shoot-off Mr. Cremin won for the third successive evening, with a full score, 25, each time. In the women's gallery Miss Jennie Gash made the best score and won the prize of the evening, a traveling case.

The interest in the various competitions has not yet assumed the lively stage, but will undoubtedly be greater this and tomorrow evenings, when at the close it will reach the accustomed height.

The fair will be open this afternoon specially for the children, and this evening the members of Newport Conclave, Knights of Sherwood Forest, and the three courts of Foresters will be the special guests.

SOLDIERS AND PENSIONS.

Nearly Forty Per Cent of Enlisted Men on Pension Rolls.

The total number of soldiers who participated on the Union side in the civil war was 2,300,000 and the number of persons now drawing pensions from the Government is 970,000, or nearly forty per cent of the total number of enlistments. There has been, of course, considerable shifting of population from Eastern to Western states since the close of hostilities, but not enough, perhaps, to justify the disproportionate number of pensioners in some of those Western states in which the officials of the Interior Department have been most active.

Illinois furnished to the Union army (counting re-enlistments as first enlistments) 259,147 soldiers, and Indiana, under like conditions, furnished 197,147, but there are now more pensioners in Indiana than there are in Illinois, and this disparity, otherwise not susceptible of explanation, is thought to be due to the fact that several of the commissioners of pensions have been Indiana men, and they and their friends have exercised themselves most vigorously in endeavoring to secure a larger representation for neighbors on the pension roll.

A comparison between the complement of troops furnished and the pensions shows some curious results. Massachusetts, which furnished in all 152,000 troops, has upon its pension roll only 38,000 names, whereas Michigan, which furnished 89,000 troops, has 45,000 pensioners. New York has about one sixth as many pensioners as it furnished troops to the Union army, and Pennsylvania, which furnished 100,000 fewer soldiers, has 10,000 more pensioners than New York. Maryland furnished 50,000 soldiers to the Union side and has 12,000 pensioners. Minnesota furnished one half as many soldiers as Maryland did and has thirty per cent more pensioners. At the head of all the states in respect to the number of pensioners is, of course, Ohio, first in pursuit of office in time of peace, first in garnering the results of activity after time of war. It contributed 319,000 soldiers, a larger number than any state except New York and Pennsylvania; it has 103,000 pensioners, more than any other state, Pennsylvania following with 98,000 and New York with 87,000. West Virginia contributed 32,000 troops to the Union forces, and there are within its limits 12,000 pensioners at present. Nebraska was a territory during the war and 3,157 enlistments were made from it during the continuance of hostilities. The number of pensioners now in Nebraska is 16,000, or five times as many as the number of soldiers furnished. In Kansas, as far West, the proportion of pensioners to soldiers is less. The state of New Jersey has 20,000 pensioners, about twice as many as the state of Connecticut, which furnished 57,000 soldiers to the Union army, while New Jersey furnished 81,000. Vermont furnished 500 more soldiers than did the neighboring state of New Hampshire; Vermont has exactly 600 more than New Hampshire.

About 3,700 pensioners are now resident in foreign countries, drawing in these their checks from the United States government. The oldest of the pensioners in respect of years, though not of service, is a resident of Oregon. He is one hundred and four years of age.

ASSESSED FOR MORE THAN HE PAID FOR THE PROPERTY.

The tax assessors have run against another "snag," and a new law suit on the question of assessment is in prospect. The aggrieved party is James V. Parker of New York, whose recently acquired property on Merton road is assessed for more than he paid for it; hence he has called upon the assessors to appear in court and argue the case before a judge.

The case of Mr. Parker is not unlike others in town, where property has been sold or is offered for sale at less than the assessed value. At the same time the owners believe that the prices ruling in the market are not a fair measure of the value of the property, and so do not follow the course pursued by Mr. Parker, who, it is stated, secured his property at a bargain, much below its real value. The case may bring prominently forward the long discussed matter of a full and thorough revaluation of all the property in the city.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF RAPHAEL'S WORKS.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Current Topics Club yesterday afternoon a paper on Raphael was read. A fine collection of photographs adorned the walls of the Natural History Society's museum, the meeting-place of the club, and so great was the interest shown in the exhibit that it was proposed to allow the collection to remain for a day or two at the museum.

The exhibition is open to all who will avail themselves of an unwonted opportunity to study Raphael's work, as shown in this superb collection of photographs. They may be viewed today, and if desired are to remain at the museum through Friday also.

NEWPORT MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Newport Medical Society held its annual meeting with Dr. Mary E. Baldwin, on Touro street last evening, and elected the following officers:

President—Dr. V. Mott Francis.
Vice Presidents—Dr. O. F. Barker, Dr. Henry Ecroyd.
Curator—Dr. T. A. Kenefick.
Librarian—Dr. W. S. Sherman.
Secretary—Dr. Mary E. Baldwin.
Treasurer—Dr. Henry Ecroyd.

During the evening Dr. C. W. Stewart exhibited a number of typhoid baccilli, demonstrating them under a microscope and explaining their character. The society was very agreeably entertained by Dr. Baldwin.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, price 75c.

THE GOLF ASSOCIATION.

The Championship Games Go to Chicago Unanimously.

The third annual meeting of the United States Golf Association was held last evening in New York. President Theodore A. Havemeyer presided, and sixteen of the seventeen associated clubs were represented.

Mr. Havemeyer's name was the only one placed in nomination for the presidency. All the former officers were also re-elected, with the exception of H. O. Tallmadge, as secretary. He declined to serve longer, and R. B. Kerr was chosen. The other officers are: Vice presidents, Lawrence Curtis of Boston and C. B. MacDonald of Chicago; treasurer, Samuel L. Parrish.

When Mr. Havemeyer announced that nominations for the amateur and open championship meeting were in order, the Chicago Golf Club's was the only one laid before the meeting. By a unanimous vote Chicago secured the meeting.

Mr. J. C. Ten Eyck, one of the St. Andrew's Club delegates, nominated the Essex County Club of Manchester, Mass., for the women's championship, and the selection was unanimously approved.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Rev. Dr. Baruch has returned from New York.

—Mrs. John Gilpin is visiting Mrs. John S. Sherman at Campello, Mass.

—Scow Cock Robin is receiving a thorough overhauling at Crowley's yard.

—Superintendent A. C. White of the Providence Telephone Company is in town.

—The council to dissolve the relation between Rev. M. Van Horne and the Union Congregational Church will meet Tuesday afternoon next.

—Arrivals at the Perry House include A. T. Walker of Worcester; F. M. Burnett, C. H. Lee, Owen Hennessey and T. J. Heffernan of Providence; S. P. Weare and Harry Goodwin of Boston, and A. M. McIntosh of Akron, Ohio.

—The walking, especially on those streets that are not given much to business, is anything but dry. The street department men have cleared nearly all the gutters in town, and are busy keeping them clean, but the slush is melting faster than it can run off, and crossing streets requires something little short of rubber boots.

—At the conclave of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, last night, a past commander's jewel was presented to Past Eminent Commander Sampson. The Pittsburg committee presented a Knights Templar charm to Mr. Arthur B. Commerford, in recognition of his work in connection with the recent benefit performance at the Opera House.

—News has been received here of the death, in Bristol, of Charles O. Gardner, formerly of this city and at one time in the employ of A. C. Titus. He was a member of the Third Rhode Island regiment, and went from here to the soldiers' home at Bristol, which he was later able to leave. The funeral took place Tuesday in Bristol and was attended by Babbitt Post of that town.

—Yesterday the ice cutters ceased work at Easton's pond, where the ice had become too brittle to handle well. The houses of the Newport company were filled within about three feet of the top when work stopped, and the company has practically a full crop. The ice at Lily pond still continues in good condition, and men are at work there. If they can continue it is expected that the house will be filled by Saturday.

A NEW FLAG FOR THE CITY HALL.

Mr. Creighton Withers, noticing that the City Hall was without a flag on its staff except on state occasions or on flag days, suggested to Mayor Boyle that a small flag be flown daily from the staff on the city's capitol, and said that he would furnish such a one if it would be used. Accordingly yesterday afternoon the flag reached the City Hall, and today is floating from the top of the staff. It is small in size, suitable for withstanding all sorts of weather. The question now is: How is the city messenger to put up two flags daily next summer, when it comes time to hoist the Lawrence Club flag? The new City Hall flag is about as large as it needs to be for marking the city's headquarters, but the old one, which is several times larger, will be used for holiday displays.

RED STAR

Cleaning Powder

For Cleaning Silver and Silver Plated Ware, Mirrors, Windows, etc.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 Thames Street.

NOTICE!

We wish to remind our patrons that our office will be closed Monday, February 22. We shall be pleased to fill orders on Saturday.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN,

Wm. H. Boone, Agent

Eggs are Lower!

Best near-by Eggs, 20c. a dozen.

Good R. I. Eggs, 17c. a doz; 6 doz. for $1.

AT THE

N. Y. Butter and Grocery House,

149 and 151 Thames Street,

E. A. EDES, Proprietor.

Telephone connection.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

Celebrated for its great leavening strength and healthfulness. Assures the food against alum and all forms of adulteration common to the cheap brands.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SCHOONER RHODE ISLAND.

Long Overdue but at Last Reported at St. Thomas.

Schooner Rhode Island, the Bristol three-master so long overdue, has at last been heard from, a despatch having been received in Providence yesterday afternoon from St. Thomas, West Indies, under date of February 16, which briefly states: "Schooner Rhode Island, Palmer, from Turk's island for Providence, has put in here with loss of some sails and short of stores."

These are very meagre details of a voyage which was undoubtedly adventurous, for the schooner was so long overdue that many well posted on the dangers of the Atlantic in winter time expressed the opinion that she had gone to the bottom. Others more sanguine thought that she had been blown off her course by the recent heavy storms, mostly from the northward, and that, with the probable loss of sails, she was having hard work in making her way back, and these guesses proved to be the right ones, to the gratification of every one.

As before reported, the Rhode Island sailed from East Harbor, Turk's Island, on the seventh or eighth of last January, with a cargo of salt for S. D. Andrews' Son of this port. Since she sailed, forty days ago, not a word has been heard from her. No ship has reported speaking or sighting her at sea, and as the days went by and no tidings came, the anxiety for the schooner deepened, until it was suddenly relieved by the cablegram from St. Thomas.

There cannot fail to be a most interesting story in the Rhode Island's forty days of wandering about the Atlantic in the midst of heavy storms during the most dangerous season of the year, but all that is known at present of her cruise is summed up in the short despatch from St. Thomas.

A good idea of the length of her time overdue may be conveyed by the statement that schooner Lena Nelson, Captain Nelson, made the trip from Turk's Island to Providence just about a year ago in a little less than eight days. Other schooners have made the round trip from Providence to Turk's Island and back in ten and twelve less days than the Rhode Island has been in getting from the salt port to St. Thomas.

Captain Soule, managing owner of the schooner, who is now at the Massachusetts General Hospital, has received a cablegram from Captain Palmer, notifying him of the Rhode Island's arrival at St. Thomas in a disabled condition, and asking for orders.—[Providence Journal.

Zion's Herald for this week has an elaborate article on Washington, illustrated by many engravings, including a full-page portrait of the Father of his Country.

R. W. CURRY,

Builder of Houses, Stables, Fences, etc.

The whole or any part of the work contracted for; and every effort made to please and satisfy customers.

Repairs and alterations are estimated on and given careful attention.

Connection by telephone.

146 SPRING STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

Mortgagee's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by William E. Crandall, E. Knox Little and Ezra A. Tuttle (with Mary F. Crandall and E. Lena Little in release of dower) to the Savings Bank of Newport, dated February 14, 1888, and recorded in Volume 23, pages 114 and 115, of the Mortgage Land Evidence of the city of Newport in the state of Rhode Island, breach of the condition of said Mortgage having been made and still existing, said Mortgagee will sell at public auction, on Oakland Terrace, in front of the land hereinafter described, on **Monday the 4th day of January A. D. 1897 at 12 o'clock noon**, all the land and real estate, with the buildings and improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereof, now remaining unreleased from and covered by said Mortgage, which said land is Bounded Southerly on Oakland Terrace, so called, 424 feet; then Westerly on Red Cross Avenue 120 feet; then Northerly on land of Mrs. Francis L. Skinner 80 feet; then Westerly again on said land of Mrs. Skinner eighty feet; then Northerly again on land of Richard L. Willing and land of George H. Norman 394 feet; and then Easterly on Rhode Island Avenue two hundred feet: be said measurements respectively more or less. And said Mortgagee hereby gives notice that it intends to bid for said property at said sale.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
by G. P. TAYLOR, Treas.

Newport Decem. 11, 1896.

The above sale was adjourned to Monday, January 18, 1897, at the same time and place.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
G. P. Taylor, Treasurer.

January 4, 1897.

The above sale was adjourned to Friday, February 19, 1897, at the same time and place.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT,
G. P. Taylor, Treasurer.

January 18, 1897.

NOTICE!

To the Public and Our Customers:

WILLIE J. COGGESHALL, having left our employ, is no longer authorized to act for us in any way.

NEWPORT ONE PRICE CLOTHING CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Just Out!

PHROSO,

By Anthony Hope, author of "The Heart of Princess Osra," "Prisoner of Zenda," "Dolly Dialogues," etc.

"The Vault of One," Ellis Adelaide Rowlands.
"Arrested," a novel, by Esmie Stuart.

A capital PORTRAIT OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN for school decoration purposes.

A full line of VALENTINES at all prices And all styles.

G. E. Hammett, Jr., 292 Thames St.

THE SPOILS OF POYNTON,

BY HENRY JAMES.

Tatterley, The Story of a Dead Man, by T. Gallon.
The Forge in the Forest, by Charles G. D. Roberts.
Phroso, by Anthony Hope.
Immortality and the New Theodicy, by Rev. George A. Gordon.
Mornings in the College Chapel, by Francis Greenwood Peabody.

GEORGE H. CARR,

172 THAMES STREET.

Blank Books

For 1897.

Ledgers, Journals, Records, Day Books, Order Books,

Everything in the blank book line, from 5 cents to $5, at

CLARKE'S,

People's Library Building.

CONFECTIONERY.

Fenton's Home-made Candies

Bon Bons, Chocolates a Specialty.
Fancy Baskets, Dinner Dance and White Party Favors.

FENTON, 128 Bellevue Avenue.

For Fresh Pure **CANDIES**

It will pay you to call and examine our stock made on the premises of nothing but the best materials in the market, at prices that will compare most favorably with any in the city, considering purity and quality of goods.

OUR CHOCOLATE GOODS are made of the best that can be bought, and we guarantee them absolutely pure.

Try our Excelsior Mixed, 20c.

BROKEN CANDY, 15c. a lb.

2 lbs. for 25c.

C. F. Frasch,

176 THAMES STREET.

Newport Illuminating Company.

Electric Light, Electric Power, Electric Supplies, Incandescent Lamps, Arc Lamps, Electric Motors, Electric Fans.

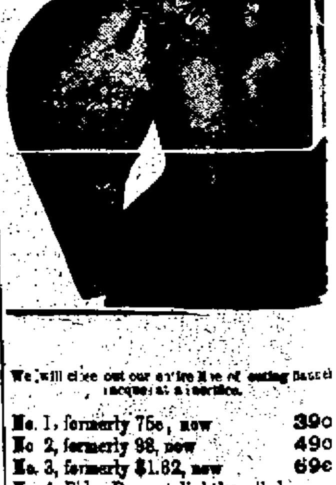
FIXTURES AND SHADES.

Residences, stores and offices wired for and lighted by incandescent electric light at lowest rates.

NEWPORT ILLUMINATING CO

449 to 455 THAMES STREET

LAPPIN'S DRESSING SACQUE SALE!



We will close out our entire line of eating flannel sacques at a sacrifice.

No. 1, formerly 75c., now	39c
No. 2, formerly 98, now	49c
No. 3, formerly $1.82, now	69c
No. 4, Eider Downs, slightly soiled, formerly $1.50 and $2.25, all will go at	98c

These goods are perfect fitting and at these prices will not sell more than two to each customer.

—AT—

Lappin's Wrapper Store,

145 THAMES STREET.

Agents French Dyeing and Cleansing